

The Enterprise.

VOL. 9.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1903.

NO. 5.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.	
6:02 A. M. Daily.	
7:26 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.	
8:39 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.	
12:39 P. M. Daily.	
5:03 P. M. Daily.	
5:54 P. M. Daily.	
9:13 P. M. Daily.	
SOUTH.	
6:45 A. M. Daily.	
7:33 A. M. Daily.	
12:03 P. M. Daily.	
4:03 P. M. Daily.	
7:03 P. M. Daily.	
12:01 A. M. Daily.	(Theatre train.)

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

The headway of the San Mateo cars between the Emeryville and Third St. and San Jose Ave. is twelve minutes, with the exception of Sundays and holidays, when the headway is arranged to suit the travel.

POST OFFICE.

Post office open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:00 to 10:00 a. m. Money order office open from 9 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

	A. M.	P. M.
From the North	6:45	12:03
" " " "	7:33	4:03
" " " "	12:03	12:39
" " " "	4:03	6:45

MAILS CLOSE.

	A. M.	P. M.
North	6:40	12:00
South	7:30	4:00
" " " "	12:00	12:30
" " " "	4:00	6:40

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

Methodist Church. Meetings, Butchers' Hall. Sunday Services—Sunday School, 3 p. m.; Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; Preaching 7:30 p. m.

The pastor, Rev. W. de L. Kingsbury will be in town Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Any who may know of sick or distressed neighbors, will please leave word at the residences of Mr. Coombes, Mrs. Du Bois or Mrs. Sullivan.

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT	
Hon. G. H. Beck	Redwood City
TREASURER	
P. P. Chamberlain	Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR	
F. M. Grainger	Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	
J. J. Bullock	Redwood City
ASSESSOR	
C. D. Hayward	Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK	
H. W. Schaberg	Redwood City
COUNTY RECORDER	
John F. Johnston	Redwood City
SHERIFF	
J. H. Mansfield	Redwood City
AUDITOR	
Geo. Barker	Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	
Miss Etta M. Tilton	Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	
Jas. Crowe	Redwood City
SURVEYOR	
W. R. Gilbert	Redwood City

STORM LEAVES PATH OF RUIN.

Buildings Wrecked, Vessels Swamped and People Killed in Germany.

Berlin.—Communication by telegraph, particularly west of Hanover, has been interrupted by a general storm. All of Western Europe is at present only indirectly connected with Berlin. At Frankfurt-on-the-Main all street car traffic has been stopped and trees have been uprooted. A new four-story building has been demolished at Chemnitz. A tug sank at Emden, one man being drowned. Several lighters were sunk on the river Ems and it is believed that numerous lives have been lost. Seven passengers were seriously injured by the derailing of a train at Seehausen. Many shipwrecks in the North Sea are reported.

The Hamburg-American line steamer Deutschland broke adrift at Cuxhaven and sustained extensive damages.

Appointed by Siam to Peace Court. Washington.—Edward H. Strobel has been appointed by the Siamese Government to be one of the two members for Siam of the peace court at The Hague, vice F. M. Hollis of New York.

Great Architect Dead.

Rome.—Pietro Saccardo, the architect who restored St. Mark's at Venice, is dead. His death is said to be due to the shock caused by the collapse of the campanile of St. Mark's on June 14, 1902.

CONDENSED NEWS OF THE PACIFIC COAST

Interesting Occurrences Specially Selected and Boiled Down Into Short Items.

HAPPENINGS OF THE PAST WEEK

Current Events Related in Dispatches From Many Correspondents In Various Parts of the West.

John Hogue, a Southern Pacific switchman, was struck by a train and killed at San Luis Obispo.

Al Creasy, a resident of Monroe, was killed by the collapsing of a bridge over Hollow Tree creek.

The Napa City Council has passed an ordinance calling for a special bond election to secure \$35,000 for improvements.

Acting Mayor Veirs of Santa Rosa, who disappeared several days ago, is accused of leaving many forged notes behind.

A Japanese on the Martin ranch, near Watsonville, in a quarrel with his brother, killed him with an ax, almost decapitating him.

The bodies of two unknown men, wearing life preservers from the steamer South Portland, were washed ashore near Newport, Or.

Dr. Alphonse Merry, who went from San Francisco to San Diego on account of failing health three months ago, is dead at the latter place.

The season's pack of the Santa Rosa branch of the California Fruit Canners' Association has been completed. The total output is 153,024 cases.

Paul Winteringer, a deckhand on the steamer Ukiah, was run over and killed by a freight train at the Lombard-street wharf, San Francisco.

A woman known as "Annie Rooney," but who was a daughter of Dr. Story, a wealthy New York physician, died in a madhouse at Seattle, Wash., crazed by drink.

John C. Wilson, who has been on trial at San Luis Obispo for the alleged murder of his son-in-law, Charles Stark, has been acquitted. Wilson's plea was self-defense.

Preston Gaston, a glassblower, committed suicide at Stockton by shooting himself through the heart. It is said despondency over poor health was the cause of his act.

W. H. Duke died last week at his home in Happy Valley, this state. He was a native of Mississippi, aged 54 years. He was the first superintendent of the water works built in opposition to the Hihn system, about twenty-five years ago. In recent years he has been engaged in farming.

Last week thousands of wild geese were circling over the town of Colusa, making the air ring with their cries. A heavy mist was falling, and the geese flying over the town became bewildered and lost their bearings from the reflection of the electric lights in the streets, and kept flying back and forth.

At Salt Lake City, James Lynch, convicted of the murder of Colonel Godfrey Prouse, whose petition for a new trial was recently denied by the Supreme Court, has been sentenced to be shot on January 18th next. The case against Robert L. King, convicted of complicity in the same crime, and who was granted a new trial, was dismissed and King goes free.

Lying half covered by brush in an irrigation ditch a short distance below, Reno, Nev., the body of a man in an advanced stage of decomposition was found by some Italian laborers. His feet and hands were tied together with a heavy rope, and his skull appeared to be crushed as if with a rock. From appearances the murder had been committed about a month ago.

Dr. N. K. Foster, secretary of the State Board of Health, has announced that, acting upon his suggestion, the Federal authorities will have all the ships lying in Carquinez straits, between Port Costa and Benicia, inspected for the purpose of ascertaining if any rats are on board, and if such is found to be the case the rodents will be killed with sulphur smoke.

The body of a fairly well dressed man was found beside the railway track at Ferry station, fifteen miles

south of San Jose on the Southern Pacific Coast line. The body was not mangled, and it is supposed that the man fell from the southbound train. In his pockets money amounting to \$1.98 and a baggage check, No. 4128, were found, but no letters or papers to identify him.

In the death of Mrs. Agnes Johnson, wife of J. G. Johnson, which occurred in Benicia, the order of the Eastern Star loses a prominent member. Mrs. Johnson was a charter member of the chapter when it was organized there nearly thirty years ago, and has several times been elected to hold office in the grand chapter. Mrs. Johnson was one of the first white children born in San Francisco, the date of her birth being January 20, 1845.

Two suicides occurred in Reno last week. Discouraged by business reverses, W. C. Hilderbrandt, son of a prominent merchant, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head at his father's home. When the door of H. C. Donald's room at the Overland Hotel was opened its occupant was found dead with an empty glass of corrosive sublimate near by. On his person was considerable money and letters from a wife and child at Sonoma, Cal.

A new Messiah has arrived at San Diego. John Pressler, who is a tinner by trade, is starving himself that the old tissues of the body may pass away and new ones be formed which will be capable of receiving and retaining the inspiration which he declares is due from heaven. When he receives it he declares that he is to go to Point Loma and take care of Mrs. Tingley's school, and later lead the people into that promised land of the hereafter which all should strive to attain.

William Vollmer, the St. Louis man, who wandered from the home of his son at San Bernardino a few days ago, has been found by Sheriff Curnutt and a posse in Box Springs canyon, seventeen miles away. He was in a Rip Van Winkle sleep under a clump of bushes. He was brought in a carriage to the Riverside Jail, but though jostled roughly did not awake. He is still sleeping, evidently from the effects of the drug prescribed by a local physician. Since being found he has been aroused once and then talked rationally, his mind evidently being completely restored. He had been in the brush two nights and days, but will probably suffer no ill effects from the exposure.

WILLS FORTUNE TO A WOMAN.

Rich Mineral Possessions Become Property of the Lucky Devisee.

San Bernardino.—John L. Means, a well-known mining man of this section, has died in a Los Angeles hospital, leaving his mining properties, amounting to \$30,000, to Mrs. Lucy Andrews of San Francisco. Means was an old-time prospector, who was taken ill several weeks ago. At the time of his illness he was poor, despite his rich possessions, his idea being to hold his mines, which are east of here, until a higher bidder should arrive from the East. As the day went on and he did not improve, nor did a buyer appear, he began to realize that should he die his ownings would go without the necessary assessment work, which would allow their jumping at the end of the year. In order to prevent this he deeded his entire holdings to Mrs. Andrews. Since that time he has died, and now the San Francisco woman comes into possession of the estate.

Asks King's Offices for Peace.

London.—After a day spent in shooting in Windsor covers King Victor Emmanuel received addresses from a number of deputations, including one of the Peace Society, headed by the Right Hon. Leonard Courtney, thanking the Italian King for his services in the cause of arbitration and praying him to use his influence to forward the work of The Hague conference with the view of reaching some agreement between the powers, "which may bring relief from the crushing burdens caused by the incessant increase of armaments."

Escaped Lunatic Recaptured.

Vallejo.—Ah Tuey, an escapee from Napa, was recaptured at Napa Junction by Chief of Police Stanford and an attendant from the asylum. Ah Tuey has been an inmate of the Napa institution for fifteen years, and, being harmless, was given considerable liberty, consequently his attempt to escape was not discovered for some time.

Keep the hens moulting, the faster the better. Get them in readiness for the fall and winter laying.

GIVES STOCK TO FAITHFUL EMPLOYEES

McCormick Harvester Machine Company to Bestow Thousands of Dollars

ON WORKMEN SERVING FIVE YEARS

The Scheme a Direct Gift as a Bonus to Those Who Have Been Loyal to the Concern Absorbed by the Trust.

Chicago.—An outright gift to employees of stock worth thousands of dollars is announced by stockholders of the McCormick Harvester Machine Company. The stock will be given away to employees who have worked faithfully for that company. The action follows the consolidation of the McCormick plant with the "Harvester trust" and is in recognition, the officials say, of efficient services of the employees who by steady employment became particularly associated with the company.

As the men in whom the stockholders of the McCormick concern are interested now, for the most part, engaged with the International Harvester Company, it was decided to make the recognition take the form of an interest in the new company. Accordingly stock will be transferred to those who worked for the old company five consecutive years to the amount of 5 per cent of the wages received during that period. The gifts will range from \$3000 down to \$100 in amount and are the equivalent of cash, as payment of the stock is guaranteed at par.

In the last five years the McCormick Company has expended approximately \$25,000,000 in wages and the total amount of its gift may reach \$750,000.

Nearly half of the 6000 employees will be beneficiaries. The only conditions are that "each employee must have worked steadily for the company five years previous to September 30, 1902. Continuous absence between 1897 and 1902 must not have exceeded one month for each year. Absence owing to shutdowns or where employees were laid off for lack of work are not considered."

G. A. Ranney, acting secretary of the McCormick Company, said: "This is not a profit-sharing scheme in any sense. It is an outright gift on the part of the old company to certain of its oldest employees. The announcement has been made to employees by circulars. It is explained that a certain amount of the stock of the International Harvester Company has been placed by stockholders of the McCormick Company in the hands of Cyrus H. McCormick, Harold F. McCormick and Stanley McCormick as trustees."

VALUATIONS IN THE STATE.

The Assessment Roll Shows Figures to Be Greatly in Excess of Last Year.

Sacramento.—State Controller E. P. Colgan and his office force have made up the total of property valuations in the State as returned by the Auditors of the various counties, and a considerable increase over the valuations of 1902 is shown. The total assessed valuation, exclusive of railroad property for 1903 is \$1,513,756,482. The total assessed valuation of railroads is \$81,187,758, making a grand total of \$1,594,944,240.

The total taxes charged by Auditors for State purposes is \$8,432,154.13 and the total taxes charged by the Controller for State purposes \$472,233.30, making the total for State purpose of \$8,904,447.43, as against \$4,928,622.20 for 1902. The total taxes charged by Auditors for county purposes is \$15,244,686.62, and the total charged by the Controller for County purposes \$1,073,803.48, making a total for county purposes of \$16,318,490.10. The total of taxes charged for State and county purposes is \$25,222,937.53. The total taxes charged for county purposes in 1902 was \$15,365,494.43, and the total for State and county purposes in the same year \$20,294,116.63. It will be seen that the year 1903 shows a great increase in assessable property over 1902.

Exposure of dairy cows to winter rains results in serious loss to the dairyman, and the dry cold of winter days calls for additional feed.

WOULD MAKE CUBA A STATE.

Newlands Presents Resolution Looking to Annexation of Republic.

Washington.—Senator Newlands, author of the resolution annexing Hawaii, introduced a joint resolution inviting Cuba to become a state of the United States upon terms of equality with the states of the Union.

It provides that Porto Rico shall become a county or province of Cuba; that all present officers of Cuba shall retain their positions until their terms expire; that the \$35,000,000 bonds of Cuba shall become the bonds of the State of Cuba, with interest reduced to 3 per cent, and 2 per cent to be applied to a sinking fund; that the present rural guard of Cuba shall be incorporated into the Army of the United States; that the money in the Cuban treasury shall become the money of the State of Cuba.

The resolution closes with the following declaration: "The foregoing resolution is inspired, not by a desire to annex forcibly or to assert sovereignty over the island of Cuba, or to exercise any form of compulsion, but solely by a regard for the interest of the two countries, and a conviction that the interests of the States comprising the Federal Union and Cuba are identical, and they can be administered by union under one form of government in which all shall be represented on equal terms, and be governed by equal and undiscriminating laws, insuring freedom of trade and equality of rights and privileges."

Swedish Antarctic Expedition Rescued.

Buenos Ayres, Argentina.—Telegrams just received from Santa Cruz announce the arrival there of the Argentine gunboat Uruguay with the members of the Swedish Antarctic expedition under Nordenskjöld. One sailor died last winter. With this exception all the members of the expedition are well.

The party was found divided, some members being at Cape Seymour and others at Louis Philippe land. No further details have been received, but it is believed the expedition's vessel was wrecked.

Buried in Sewer Ditch.

Youngstown, O.—The casing in the Wilson-avenue sewer gave way and buried six workmen underneath ten feet of sand and gravel. Martin Timlin and Raphael Chillo were killed, two others seriously injured, and two escaped without injury.

BRADSTREET'S WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW

Labor Troubles Are Still Factors That May Overthrow Present Predictions.

New York.—Bradstreet's says: Colder weather over the greater part of the country has greatly stimulated retail trade and incidentally quickened the jobbing demand in seasonable lines. In some sections inquiries for holiday goods exceed last year, the feature being the high grade of materials taken. Interior retailers, helped by propitious agricultural conditions, are reported meeting obligations more promptly. Farming interests are apparently in good financial condition, an inference that seems to be evidenced by the fact that they display unwillingness to part with their surplus products at anything less than what they deem satisfactory prices, though the movement of currency to the interior continues, but on a smaller scale than for some weeks. Southern conditions are especially good.

While the foregoing are the favorable developments of the week, the fact must not be overlooked that labor troubles, the closing down of iron and steel mills, blast furnaces and leather tanneries, and the continued hesitancy in the buying of practically all commodities, are factors that mar the industrial as well as the commercial fabric.

It is a buyers' market in iron and steel and kindred products, with the general tendency toward a lower price level, but quotations have not exercised much influence on purchasers, who seem disposed to look for further concessions. Not much business is doing in wool. Buff hides are firmer, but orders for leather in the leading market continue of a hand-to-mouth character.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending with November 19th numbered 228, against 250 last week.

In Canada failures were 16 in number, against 13 last week.

DOMINICAN INSURGENTS VICTORIOUS

Capital City Surrenders to the Overwhelming Forces of the Rebels.

VICTORS SHOW GREAT ENTHUSIASM

President Wos y Gil and His Ministers

Find Refuge on Board a German

Warship—Minister Powell

Gives Some Advice.

Cape Haytien.—Dispatches received here from Puerto Plata say that the city of San Domingo was surrendered to the revolutionists Tuesday morning and that President Wos y Gil and his Ministers took refuge on board a German warship. The dispatches say that great enthusiasm prevails there.

Washington.—In a cablegram received from Minister Powell, dated San Domingo, November 23d, he announced that the President of San Domingo had agreed to surrender the city to the revolutionists. The articles of capitulation are being drawn up.

San Domingo.—President Wos y Gil requested the Ministers of the United States, Belgium, Hayti and Spain to intervene in behalf of the Government. The insurgents refused to accept the terms offered and demanded the immediate capitulation of the city.

United States Minister Powell informed the revolutionary chiefs that periodical revolution ought to cease, because they interrupted commercial relations with other countries and augmented the debt of San Domingo, which was without means to pay foreign creditors. The Minister said, further, that these periodical revolutions endangered the peace of his Government and of the governments of other nations and that he present revolution, if continued, would imperil the sovereignty of San Domingo.

The People's Store
GRAND AVE., near Postoffice,
South San Francisco, Cal.

This is the Only Store
in San Mateo County that

SELLS
Dry Goods and Fancy Goods;
Boots and Shoes;
Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods;
Crockery and Agate Ware;
Hats and Caps.

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

Give Us a Call
and be Convinced.

good news

We have just received a large shipment of the famous Cyrus Noble whiskey.

This brand is the most popular American whiskey in the world.

It is a pure, old honest product.

It is distilled from selected grain.

It is a tonic and stimulant combined.

It is absolutely pure.

THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Editor and Proprietor.

The pawnbroker doesn't have to shut up as long as people will put up with him.

Any man who is determined to enjoy life, whether he does or not, is a true optimist.

Here's a lesson. Bees and mosquitoes never take vacations, and their lives are short.

It is seldom that the Sick Man of Europe feels too "poorly" to sit up and smile at the povers.

Prof. Langley should rechristen his airship "Time." There is a well-settled belief that time flies.

It has been discovered that chickens do not suffer from tuberculosis, which ought to be some consolation to chicken-hearted people.

There is some doubt as to whether this new discovery, leechin, would make some politicians grow to be as big as they think they are.

Hetty Green has been visiting in Newport, but there is no prospect that she will set up an establishment there with a Harry Lehr of her own.

Shamrock 1. is to be used by a Brooklyn firm for transporting scrap metal. This is even worse than hitching the once great trotter to a plow.

Dr. Wiley advances the theory that baldness is an indication of great brain power. However, the bald man believes all he hears or reads about hair tonics.

A brass band in Jackson, Miss., frightened a mule to death. From the meager reports we are at a loss to determine whether this reflects on the mule or the band.

Fitzsimmons announces practically that he is not out for the belt, but that he will "belt" various other pugilists for cold cash, in a laudable effort to pile up \$100,000 to retire on. Fitz is looking for ease.

"Editor Stead," says the Atlanta Constitution, "takes a pessimistic view of the future of the British Empire." We would like to know if anybody ever caught Editor Stead taking any other kind of a view of anything.

A Newport society leader says that it is dangerous to be too democratic, as people are not equal anyway. This is a relief. Some sensible Americans had feared that their children would be compelled to mingle in Newport society.

It will be safe to offer a prize of almost any amount to the man or woman who can carry the tune of the new national anthem, and a larger prize to any person who can repeat from memory the words immediately following "at the daylight's last gleaming."

And here, just as we were working up proper indignation over the barbarous work of the heathen Turk in Macedonia, comes news of somewhat strenuous proceedings by the Christian Muscovite at Gomel. Even in this enlightened era it is quite evident that we still maintain the mediaeval proposition that the best way to convert the unbeliever is to kill him.

It has developed in the British war office investigation that at the beginning of the Boer war the service rifles were all wrongly sighted and would hit nothing save by accident. It was probably this kind of thing more than other causes which enabled a comparative handful of farmers to hold out for two years against the greatest empire of the world. It speaks rather ill for the men who guide the destinies of the empire, however.

As story after story appears of some locomotive engineer who declined to be deceived by the fictitious danger signal of train robbers we are the better prepared for that which will finally come of the engineer who was mistaken in believing that a real danger signal was a ruse. A desire to emulate engineers who have not yet made the mistake of supposing a false danger signal true will be but natural to others of the craft. If the thing goes on it will soon be for general managers to say whether they prefer wrecks to hold-ups.

If this thing keeps up—if some combinations go to pieces and others find their securities declining in value, almost to the vanishing point—the trusts may find it necessary to organize a mutual aid association in order to allay the suspicion of the public. When a trust is on the verge of collapse its fellows may subscribe to a relief fund in order to keep it alive. If some plan like this is not adopted and the big combinations continue to go under there will be no market for trust securities and then the trusts will be forced to retire from business. Evidently the theory of consolidation is not working as smoothly and successfully as its champions expected.

It has been believed that the story of Mrs. O'Leary's cow in connection with the Chicago fire was a legend like that about the wolf that suckled Romulus and Remus. But the cow, it seems, was really guilty, though her provocation was great. The true story of Mrs.

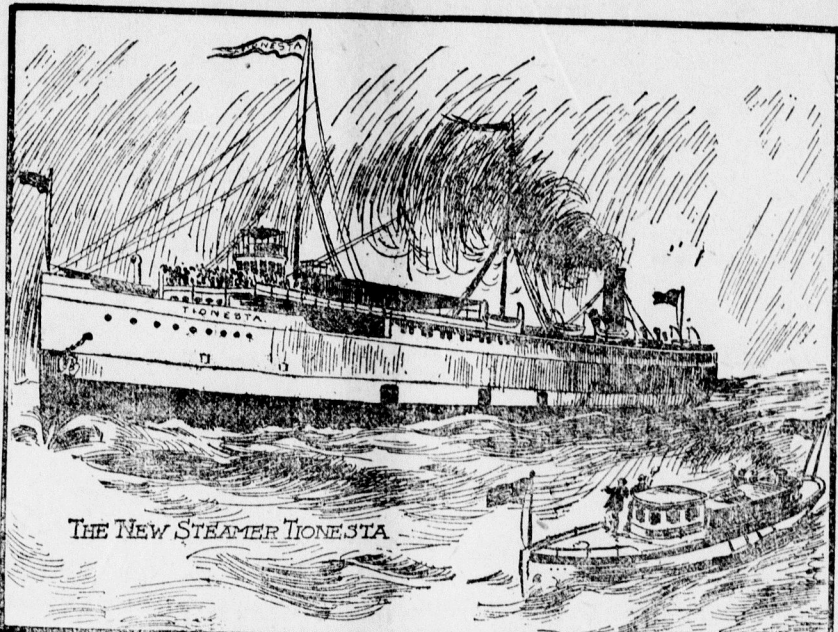
O'Leary's cow came out during the celebration of Chicago's centennial. Mrs. O'Leary herself declared to her dying day that she was asleep when the first alarm of fire awoke the people of De Koven street. But there were others. Mrs. Mary Callahan, a woman of 53 years, tells the true tale of that historic night of Oct. 9, 1871. And her story is confirmed by others. Mrs. Callahan says she was one of a gay party of young persons who were holding forth in a residence in front of the O'Leary house and barn. Some of the party set about making tea. It was discovered there was no milk. Said Mrs. Callahan: "We knew the O'Leary cow was in the shed in the rear. I carried the lamp and Denny Connors said he would milk the cow." Now note the small hinge on which history turns. "Denny made a great mistake. He did not know how to milk. He sat down on the stool on the left side of the cow. Of course the cow kicked at him and knocked over the lamp. Of course, what could you expect of a self-respecting cow? Mrs. Callahan says the whole party was called out to extinguish the flames, but the barn burned like tinder and soon the adjoining buildings were on fire. And there-by hangs the tale of a world event. If that party had not wanted tea? Or if Mrs. O'Leary's cow had been on pasture? Or if Dennis Connors had treated the cow right. Or if— But history has no "ifs."

One by one the old conventional notions are being demolished, and among the last to go is that of the rural visitor who always comes to grief when he visits the city. The woes of this traditional individual have long furnished material for the comic illustrators and the humorous paragraphers. His purchases of gold bricks, his investments in green goods, his excursions to view disasters have excited the risibilities of the urban resident for a long time. Like the stage Irishman and his colleague the "Dutchman" of the drama, however, it is now quite clear that the "haysseed" of the funny papers is a creature of the imagination rather than an actual type, says the Chicago Chronicle. He may have been more or less verdant and unsophisticated once, but he is no longer. The rural resident of the Middle West, at any rate, is at no disadvantage whatever as compared with the dweller in the city. If the "jay" of tradition ever had an existence he has vanished. This was quite evident during the centennial celebration. Many thousands of people from out of town visited the city, and it was no easy matter for Chicagoans to distinguish them from the regular residents of the city. They dressed as well and they conducted themselves as well. They did not stand in the middle of the street gazing up at the high buildings. They did not carry shiny carpet sacks nor did they interlard their discourse with "B'gosh!" and "By hen!" as the comic papers assert. They were, in short, intelligent, well-mannered Americans who had nothing to fear by comparison with their city cousins in the matter of intelligence and who had distinctly the better of it in manners and courtesy. It is possible that in remote and thinly settled districts there may still exist people who justify the conceit of the comic artists, but there are no such people in the territory circumjacent to our great cities. There is no reason why there should be. The rural resident of to-day has a telephone and rural mail delivery; he takes a daily newspaper—perhaps more than one—and half a dozen magazines. He is probably better informed on current topics than is the average city dweller because he has more time to devote to acquiring information. At any rate he is nobody's fool, and the man who picks him up with such an idea is going to find his mistake very quickly. The "easy mark" from the country has gone forever, if, indeed, he existed at all. The confidence man of to-day seeks his victims not in the rural districts, but among the tenants of sky scrapers who have a fancy for Consolidated Skinemalve Trust Company and similar investments. The "jay," like the dodo, is extinct.

Time to Hedge His Wager.
Several turfmen were discussing the sharp methods of a certain bookmaker who adds to his income by money-lending. He was conceded to be a hard man to deal with.
"But I'll bet \$500 that I can borrow \$10.00 from him on my personal recognition," said one.
"Done!" answered the crowd simultaneously, and as he could only stake one bet they pooled against him. Thinking he had a sure thing, he went off with an accompanying committee of two to see the money lender.
"Mr. Cash" (that wasn't his name), he said, "these gentlemen have bet me \$500 that I cannot borrow \$10.00 from you. I don't need the money, but you let me have it for a day and I'll divide the bet with you."
The committee gasped, but the effect of the cool proposition was unlooked for. Instead of jumping at the chance Mr. Cash buttonholed his interlocutor and said:
"Did you make that bet?"
"I did."
"You bet \$500 that you could borrow money from me?"
"That's what I did."
"Then—in a whisper—"go and hedge!"—New York Press.

His Second Time on Earth.
"I am taking such an interest in the transmigration of souls, Miss Pert," said Cholly. "I wonder what I'll be my next time on earth?"
"Perhaps," replied Miss Pert, thoughtfully and with a smile of encouragement, "you'll be a man."—Houston Post.

WHAT PROGRESS IN SHIP BUILDING HAS DONE FOR TRAVELERS ON THE LAKES



The new Great Lake steamer, Tionesta is a marvelous example of the progress in American shipbuilding, and this is to the credit of the shipyards not of the ocean but of the inland seas. The length of the Tionesta over all is 330 feet, and the length of the keel 340 feet. She has a 45-foot beam and a depth of 28 feet. The construction up to the promenade deck is of steel. She has double bottom and a water ballast capacity of 900 tons. The hull is divided into nine water-tight compartments by eight bulkheads. The engines are quadruple expansion of 2,500 horse-power, and there are four cylinder boilers. The equipment also includes a steam steerer, capstan and windlass.

The Tionesta is said to be the finest specimen of merchant marine architecture afloat in any water to-day. The passenger capacity of the vessel is 350. The Tionesta is also a freight boat and her capacity for freight is 3,500 tons, besides 350 tons in the coal bunker. The freight is stored on three decks which are not seen by the passengers.

The route of the Tionesta is between Buffalo and Duluth, the round trip is made in ten days and the rate of speed is fourteen miles per hour. It is thus noted that this vessel goes from one end of the great lakes to the other, a distance of nearly 1,200 miles. But seven intermediate points are visited between the two destinations.

WOMEN SEEK HEALTH WITH DEEP BREATHING AND HAPPY THOUGHTS



A new health culture is being introduced in Chicago by Mrs. Pauline Henrietta Lyons, who has formed a women's athletic club, which is to dispense with dumbbells, Indian clubs and the like. The system, which is to make the class beautiful, healthy and care-free, consists simply of taking some long breaths, more long breaths and thinking happy thoughts while the lungs are inflated. Women adopting the system are said to become perfectly entranced with it and prone to take deep breaths on the slightest occasion, presumably at the same time thinking happy thoughts. Prof. Hugo E. Pruessing, Washington, D. C., is the director of the class and the originator of the method.

GET FAT WHILE YOU SLEEP.

Ingenuous Scientist Discovers Antidote for Leanness.

An ingenuous scientist has discovered that an extra hour's sleep daily will in one year amount to a saving of two and a half pounds of fat, says the New York Tribune. But another genius and friend of man has prepared a table, by which it appears that this annual saving in fat due to 365 hours' extra sleep is too low. According to this, one hour lying asleep consumes 0.31 ounces of fat; one hour lying awake consumes 0.46 ounces of fat; one hour standing consumes 0.55 ounces of fat, and one hour of walking at a moderate pace 1.1 ounces of fat.

Guided by these figures, one can estimate approximately what amount of fat is consumed, say, by lighting the fire, setting the table and getting breakfast every morning in the year or in walking downtown, reading the papers, shopping, and divers other familiar tasks of man and woman. But the most important aspect of the fat-saving process is in its relation to the morning nap. It is the need of saving one's flesh that makes one like to lie abed of mornings. Laziness has nothing whatever to do with it. Reluctance to arise with the lark, which has always been regarded as a moral obliquity, is thus seen to be a physical necessity, due to the too rapid wasting of the fatty tissues by mental or physical labors.

The bearings of these figures are really of importance to women. Granted that they are true, it seems to lie within one's power to be fatter or leaner at pleasure. The four or five pounds of fat saved in the course of a year by an extra hour in bed mornings may stand between a woman and many an emergency. American women, as a rule, are nervous. Physicians say their nerves lie too near the surface and are not well covered. Innumerable women are plain because of excessive thinness. It is absolutely essential for them to gain flesh if they ever hope to be good-looking. Shylock's pound of flesh may make the difference between a belle and a wallflower, if added to the face, not taken from the neighborhood of the heart, some people, as Mrs. Deland says, would be fat on straw; others are so

inveterately and insistently lean that no food seems to have any effect on them. Living on the fat of the land, they yet maintain a lean and hungry look that is far from prepossessing. Try sleep as a fattener. If "early to bed and early to rise" has been your motto, turn over a new leaf, and make it "late to rise" for the future.

INCREASING RIVER TRAFFIC.

Notable Era of Prosperity Coming for Ohio Valley.

One of the most interesting phases of the marvelous development of our internal commerce during the last ten or twenty years has been the growing importance of the Ohio and its tributaries, the Ohio and the Mississippi to-day forming the greatest internal water way system in the world, with the possible exception of that formed by the great lakes. This rapid development of the Ohio as a carrier of commerce has been largely due to the great industrial development which the Ohio Valley has been undergoing during the last ten or twenty years. Just as the upper Ohio Valley is to-day the center of the iron and steel trade of the world, and at the same time the greatest producer of coal and coke, so, too, does the vast amount of traffic which has brought this stream to the front rank among the internal water ways of the world originate in the upper Ohio Valley—Pittsburg and adjacent sections embraced in the Pittsburg district, together with southern Ohio and the northern part of West Virginia, contributing the major portion of those varied commercial products which give the Ohio a vast annual traffic.

Already the improvement of the Monongahela has made the valley one of the greatest parts of the Pittsburg district. Innumerable great iron and steel manufacturing concerns are now operating great plants in the valley. This same effect is now being felt in the Allegheny Valley, and from Pittsburg to Cincinnati the Ohio Valley is one great manufacturing district, a fact due in the largest degree to this internal water way improvement. Last year Allegheny County, of which Pittsburg is the center, and which does not embrace all the Pittsburg district, produced more than one-third of all kinds of finished iron and steel products, and an equally high percentage of the nonfinished iron and steel turned out in this country, which fact reflects some of the advantages wrought to this section through the water facilities provided by nature and improved by the ingenuity of man.

Since the development of the bituminous coal mining Pennsylvania, Illinois, West Virginia and Ohio, which largely make up the 210,000 square miles of territory drained by the Ohio and its tributaries, have held the front rank in this industry, while Indiana and Kentucky have also been important coal-producing states. The combined production of the Ohio Valley states in bituminous coal last year was 105,000,000 tons, or nearly four-fifths of the entire production of this country. With the vast resources of the universal industrial fuel upon which these states are able to draw some idea can be formed of the phenomenal development of the coal traffic on the Ohio and its tributaries which must take place within a few years, when the improvements now under way have rendered this stream navigable all the year round, and have extended navigation to numerous streams now of little importance.—Scientific American.

Retort Courteous.

Snapp—He's got a scheme for making money that seems to be all right in theory.

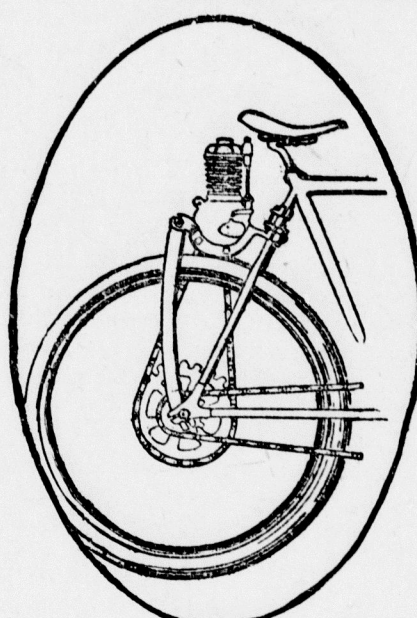
Skrapp—Huh! all men with theories are fools.

Snapp—Indeed? That's your theory, is it?—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

MOTOR FOR THE BICYCLE.

The large majority of those who a few years ago took up cycling as an amusement have been unable to replace the bicycle with the automobile, now that the latter has made its appearance, and have had to be content to stick to the wheel or find some other form of pastime to afford exercise and occupy their spare moments. As a slightly cheaper vehicle than the regular horseless carriage the motor bicycle has been introduced, and a number of these machines may be seen every day in populated districts, but heretofore no provision has been made for attaching a motor to the old bicycle and it has been necessary to provide an entirely new frame to carry the engine which propels the cycle. The usual method of mounting the motor for running the two-wheeled machine is to place it in a circular frame in the position occupied by the crank shaft in the regular bicycle. However, this is made unnecessary by the invention illustrated, which makes possible the use of the old machine with motor attachment.

The rear wheel, however, should be replaced by one of slightly stronger build, as the increased weight and the force of the motor will soon expose any weakness which may exist in spokes or rim. As the motor is shown there is little if any added strain placed on the



CAN BE ATTACHED TO FRAME.

tubular frame, which is a strong point in its favor when the attachment to old bicycles is considered. The driving hub should be provided with a coaster brake, and a second sprocket wheel is necessary to connect with the motor, while the gasoline reservoir and electric outfit can be arranged as usual on motor cycles.

Stephen Nechlediel, of Newark, and John Pavlitschek, of Orange, N. J., are the patentees.

Groom Was Too Literal.

There is a young clergyman near Hagerstown, Md., who might be excused for saying "the guilelessness of some rural gentry passeth all understanding." He would probably deny saying it should you ask him, but he would not deny the following story, told by a relative:

A young couple with matrimonial intent, fresh from the green fields of their rural homes, went recently to the parsonage of the clergyman in question. The nuptial knot was tied. In the pause which followed the newly made Benedict looked even more embarrassed than before. He fished about in his trousers' pockets as if looking for something.

"What's the price?" he finally blurted out.
"The State allows me a dollar," said the clergyman, "but—" and paused. Some pauses are more eloquent than words. Evidently this was not.
"Well," finally remarked the groom as he handed the astonished divine a quarter, "if the State allows you a dollar, take this and the job will have netted you a dollar and a quarter. Good-day."

The Sailors' Psalm.

How many people—landsmen, at all events—are aware that one of the psalms is often called the sailor's psalm? Those who were at the opening of the east London "Jack's Palace" by the Prince of Wales will know it, for the name was used there. It is, of course, Psalm 107, wherein occur the beautiful and familiar words, "They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters—these see the works of the Lord and his wonders in the deep." The psalm is usually read as part of the simple services which take place on Sunday on ships at sea. For that reason it is known as the sailor's psalm.

Boys Solve Domestic Problem.

Large numbers of German boys and men are finding ready employment in London as "housemaids" and "parlor maids." They are to some extent solving the domestic servant problem. The men servants draw the same wages, work twice as hard, and don't want so many concessions as the women of their age—between 19 and 23. They do washing and can turn their hands to work for which women are totally unsuited. The bureau which started this enterprise is doing a roaring trade, and several others are being established in competition with it.

Not Much of a Reward.

Aunt Margaret—And if you're good—real good—you'll go to heaven.
Little Dorothy—Oh! Is that all? I thought maybe you were going to say you'd give me a quarter.—Puck.

Its Semi-Centennial.

London is the birthplace of the Young Men's Christian Association, and although it celebrated some eight years ago its semi-centennial it has not become languid.

MAY BE EMPRESS OF GERMANY.

Royal Feud May Be Healed by a Romantic Marriage.

Court gossip in Europe revives the report that the Crown Prince of Germany, Frederick William, is to marry



Princess Alexandra of Cumberland. Should this union be carried out, it will be a romantic one, for there has been a bitter feud between the Hohenzollerns and the Guelphs of Hanover for the last thirty-five years. In the war of 1866 the King of Hanover, the grandfather of Princess Alexandra, was led by his warm friendship for Emperor Francis Joseph to take the losing side, with the result that when Prussia had crushed Austria he was dethroned and his dominions added to the Prussian crown. There is still a Guelph party in Hanover and every year on the Duke of Cumberland's birthday a deputation goes to Gmunden to carry him the greetings of his "loyal subjects in Hanover." The Guelphian movement in Hanover, however, is suppressed with an iron hand by the most approved German police methods. Since the crash the royal family has lived in Austria, at Penzing, near Vienna, and at Gmunden, in upper Austria. The head of the family uses his English title, Cumberland, but keeps up all the state and ceremony of a king at his residences. Princess Alexandra is the maternal granddaughter of the King of Denmark, and is consequently niece to the Empress-mother of Russia, and her namesake, the Queen of England, as well as the King of Greece. She is a tall, pleasant-looking girl, but not particularly beautiful. She is an enthusiastic yachtswoman and sails her own boat over the waters of the treacherous Gmunden Lake. She has been much at the Austrian court, where the Cumberlands take precedence of every one and are treated as a reigning family. She is a Protestant, and therefore religiously eligible to be the German Crown Prince's bride.

WOMAN LIGHTHOUSE-KEEPER.

Arduous Task of Mrs. Nancy Rose, Who Retires, Aged 79 Years.

For nearly half a century Mrs. Nancy Rose has had the sole responsibility of keeping the lighthouse that marks the crest of Stony Point, on the Hudson. Now, at the age of 79, she proposes to give up her arduous work and give over the watching of the beacon lights, and the responsibility of the fog bell, into younger hands.

Mrs. Rose was left a widow, with six children, when she undertook the work of the Stony Point lighthouse. It was in 1852 that Alexander Rose received the appointment of lighthouse keeper. A few years later, while carrying timbers for the bell tower which the government was then constructing, he ruptured a blood vessel, and a few weeks later he died. Mrs. Rose stepped into his place as lighthouse keeper, and although the work is tedious and the situation isolated and lonely, for forty-seven years the brave woman has kept at her post, trimmed the lights and kept the fog bell ringing. The cottage at the foot of the lighthouse where the Rose family have lived so long is twenty-seven years old, but the lighthouse itself is seventy-seven, and is built on the foundation of Stony Point Fort, the old walls having been filled in and long since become a terrace of grass and small shrubs. Dozens of bullets and grape-shot, rusty and soil eaten, have been found about the fort, several fine specimens of which Mrs. Rose has preserved. A flagpole marks the spot where Mad Anthony Wayne of revolutionary fame is supposed to have fallen, and with him Jacob Parkinson, a great-grandfather of Mrs. Rose, was wounded.

The lighthouse lamps have to be replenished at midnight, and the fog bell machinery has to be wound up every three and three-quarters hours. In 1890 the bell was removed about an eighth of a mile away from the house and nearer the water. This made extra labor and exposure. But Mrs. Rose never failed in her duty, be the weather scorching hot or cold with winter blizzards. For her work she received a maximum salary of \$500 a year. Two of Mrs. Rose's children remain with her, and a pretty cottage has been built in the locality of Stony Point, which the family will occupy, bidding good-by to the lighthouse where this faithful woman has toiled for nearly fifty years.

Oil Consumption.

For many months the oil consumption of the world has exceeded the production, for which reason financiers and merchants have feared a possible exhaustion of the oil fields. Reports published in the Manual of Statistics, however, show an extensive decrease in the stock of crude petroleum in the greatest of all American fields, Pennsylvania, within the last two years and figures of equal authority indicate that for months the consumption of oil from Pennsylvania and West Virginia wells has been very largely in excess of production. The stock of crude Pennsylvania petroleum above ground in December, 1900, was 13,174,717 barrels, while in December, 1902, the amount thus stored was only 5,699,127 barrels.

The man who grows about his wife's cooking three times a day will eat any old thing with relish when he is camping out for a week with a stag party.

WEALTH IN WATER.

WHAT IRRIGATION DOES FOR THE BARREN DESERT.

Uncle Sam Has Undertaken the Work of Reclaiming Millions of Acres of Arid Lands—Now Has an Irrigation Fund of \$7,500,000.

It is not an extravagant prophecy to predict that the land values of the States west of the Rockies will, in the next quarter of a century, double in value and that the chief factor in bringing about the increased valuation will be water.

There are, in that great region in the West, known as the arid belt, 550,000,000 acres of vacant lands, exclusive of more than 120,000,000 acres in the Government and Indian reservations. This is about one-third the area of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, and is a little more than one-half the area of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Most of this land, under present conditions, is worthless. Some of it will never have an agricultural value, but the greater part needs only water to make it valuable to the agriculturist and horticulturist.

The territory now vacant is capable of supporting a population as great as that of the United States at the present time, provided ways are devised whereby the land may be furnished with water. It is the solution of this problem which brings together annually the body of men known as the "Irrigation Congress." It is this question which in several sections of the West, notably in California, is being solved in a practical way by both private and governmental enterprise.

There are about 70,000,000 acres of Western lands which are termed desert. It is in this desert region that most of the irrigation work is now being done. The deserts contain some of the richest soil in the United States. There are limited sections of the desert, like the Salton Sink, and "The Volcanoes" in the Colorado desert, which may never be reclaimed, but the greater portion have rich soil adapted to agriculture if water can be brought to the lands and distributed over them. Desert lands without water have absolutely no value, except such as may have deposits of minerals, therefore water gives them the only real value they have or may hope to have.

As a rule, such of the arid lands, lying outside the deserts in valleys, on the plains and upon the foothills, have a small value to grazers, for they furnish sparse herbage upon which the cattle may browse. These lands are considered, by cattlemen, to be worth about 50 cents per acre without water. To such lands water adds the total value of the reclaimed lands, minus the 50 cents per acre. It is by bringing water to these lands that wealth is being rapidly created in the West.

A little more than two years ago the drill was sunk deep into the earth upon the barren Colorado desert at a point now known as Coachella. Land there was actually valueless, though the government placed upon it the usual price of \$1.25 per acre.

The drill found a bountiful supply of artesian water. Other wells were drilled till more than 250 flowing wells are now pouring their streams upon



FLOWING WELL IN COACHELLA.

the parched lands. The result is that a large area of land in that section of the desert has an actual and a market value of from \$100 to \$500 per acre.

The season's crop of cantaloupes, watermelons and sweet potatoes have netted the owners of the lands from \$80 to \$150 per acre, proving that the values placed upon the lands are not fictitious.

Less than three years ago the Imperial Canal was begun. The Colorado River was tapped below Yuma and the big ditch, seventy feet wide and nine feet deep, has been built 100 miles out into the desert, and from this has branched more than 800 miles of lateral canals. This has placed upon 500,000 acres of heretofore valueless lands a present market value of from \$20 to \$200 per acre and an actual value much greater, for the crops this year from most of the lands put under cultivation have netted the farmers from \$40 to \$100 or more an acre.

Some eighteen or twenty years ago the town sites of Redlands and Riverside were barren and unproductive. Lying almost upon the desert lands were arid and little better than the actual desert lands. Water was brought to the lands, and the price soon advanced to \$20 per acre and orange and lemon groves were planted. Some of the optimistic ones prophesied that the time would come when the lands would be worth as much as \$200

per acre, but they were laughed at for their rosy views. Now lands wholly unimproved, in that section, are worth \$250 and \$500 per acre, and such as are set to oranges and lemons bring from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per acre. Water has created these values.

There are several methods of irrigation employed and several systems in vogue. The first systems employed in California were in the hands of companies or corporations which inaugurated them for profit and their rates for water were, in many cases, almost prohibitive. This led to the mutual water company system, commonly known in California as the "Holt" system, because the first mutual water company was conceived and organized by L. M. Holt, now identified with the great Imperial canal system in the Colorado desert.

The first purely mutual water company to be incorporated in the United States was the Pomona Water Company, which was formed in 1878. The second company was the Redlands Company, also one of Holt's, organized in 1881. The Imperial lands are under seven different mutual companies which furnish water only to stockholders of the company and to them at actual cost. There are still individual systems and corporations which furnish water for profit only, but the boards of supervisors of the various counties now fix a water rate above which the water companies are not allowed to charge.

The methods of irrigation are several. Damming of small streams in mountain canyons and forming reservoirs from which the water is drawn for irrigating purposes, is another method, and drilling of artesian wells and common method. Diverting the waters of wells where the water is lifted by windmills or other power is still another. In some sections reservoirs have been constructed for catching and holding the surplus waters from the winter rains to be distributed in the dry season.

The Bear Valley dam and the Sweetwater dam in Southern California are two notable examples of the first-named methods. These dams are built across canyons in the mountains and catch and hold the waters of snow-fed mountain streams. From these reservoirs large sections of country are amply supplied with water during the



FLOODING DESERT LANDS.

dry summer months.

The waters are conveyed from the reservoirs to the fields in cement-lined ditches or through expensive wooden flumes. Some of the largest lemon and orange orchards in the world are watered from these reservoirs.

The Coachella district, in the northwestern portion of the Colorado desert, is the most notable example of the artesian well system. This section is located seventy-six feet below sea level and the lands were absolutely worthless two years ago. Water has made the land very valuable and has built a town which boasts a newspaper, a church, schoolhouse and several stores, besides dwellings and other institutions.

The artesian belt is limited. Fifty or sixty miles southeast of Coachella a well was drilled and flowing water was obtained, but it proved to be salt and unfit for irrigating purposes. Other tests have resulted in failure to find water at all.

The notable river diversion systems are those which have drawn from the Rio Grande nearly all its waters, the systems in vogue on the Gila River, the Kern River system, the San Joaquin and Sacramento River systems, the Imperial Canal, which diverts a portion of the waters of the Colorado River. All the systems now operative are under control of mutual companies, private companies or corporations.

The United States has now undertaken the great work of reclaiming her arid districts and in the irrigation fund is already more than \$7,500,000. A location for a dam has been selected on the Colorado River north of Yuma and a large section of land is soon to be reclaimed and made valuable. Similar systems will be established in Utah, Nevada, Colorado, and other States and Territories.

The government work is provided for by the sale of public lands. Once a territory is reclaimed the revenues from the water system go to the irrigation fund and the money goes to reclaim other sections.

Under the various systems now in operation and under way, both private and national, millions of acres of land will be reclaimed within the next ten years and billions of dollars of wealth will be added to the assets of the nation—Arthur J. Burdick, in Grit.

Wigs Cause Trouble.

Time-honored tradition in London has it that only princes and peers may have bewigged footmen on their carriages. The fact was learned by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt last summer just after she had decided on having her servants rigged out in the fashion in-

dictated. She wisely refrained, but a tempest in a teapot had developed over the fact that certain persons of the "new rich" have been appearing in Hyde Park with bewigged footmen and, oblivious to the customs they are trampling under foot, ride haughtily by with their footmen grandly powdered. Worst of all is the wife of a certain South African millionaire, who has the wigs of her footmen ornamented with five white curls on either side. In the days of the Georges only the royal family used five curls, and the conservative element shuddered when this example of lese majeste was shown. In London it is said that the court will soon post a list of regulations that will inform persons how many curls should be worn on footmen's wigs and also what persons are entitled to this mark of rank.

JEW-BAITING IN AUSTRIA.

Dr. Karl Lueger, Who Stands at the Head of the Anti-Semitic Party. One of the strongest men in the public life of the Austro-Hungarian empire is Dr. Karl Lueger, burgomaster of Vienna, and the leader of the anti-Semitic party in Austria. He is a self-made man, who rose from humble beginnings to be the leader of one of the most important political parties in the dual empire of Francis Joseph Dr. Lueger began political life as an agitator pure and simple, and he addressed hundreds of meetings in support of the anti-Semitic program, denouncing the Jews as the origin of all evil in the world. The principles which he represents are strong in Austria to-day and have been responsible for many political broils in the Reichsrath. To an American it seems singular that in the 20th century Jew-baiting should exist in a country such as Austria. That it does exist is evidence that Austrian civilization has not progressed much since the middle ages, when Jews were accused of poisoning Christian wells and murdering Christian children. There was no justification for such charges



DR. KARL LUEGER.

then, nor is there any justification to-day for the anti-Semitic feeling of which Lueger is the chief mouthpiece.

FROGS DEVOUR THEIR KIND.

Nearly All Batrachians Are Cannibals in Their Natural Tendencies. A recent experience of C. W. Hodell of Baltimore may serve as a warning to other anglers who write to sporting goods stores from fishing resorts and order frogs in tens of dozens.

Hodell was in the Georgian bay country, where the red-eyed bass were biting hard at frogs, but not taking anything else. He telegraphed in for ten dozen frogs of all sizes in perfect condition, not a dead one in the bunch.

He was especially pleased by some three or four dozen of the little fellows no larger than the first joint of a man's thumb, the ideal size of frog for the small-mouthed bass. He knew that he could take these infants, hang them on a Bing hook which carries a number 2 spoon, and with them yank enough and more than enough. He went to bed filled with happy dreams of the things that were to happen on the morrow.

The next morning he took a supply of frogs and started out. It struck him that there were not so many frogs as on the night before, but he did not believe that anybody around the hotel would steal them and thought that possibly he might be mistaken. He caught some bass and returned late in the afternoon.

Examining his frog trap he found that his supply had dwindled perceptibly. He could not explain it and was worried.

Rising early the next morning, he again looked at the frogs and was pained to discover that he had not more than a dozen of the little ones left. He had not used more than half a dozen of them. He could find no hole or crack in the trap which would permit them to escape. He was mystified and grieved.

Then, even as he looked, his problem was solved. With a satisfied croak, which said as plainly as English could say it: "This is a good thing," one of the big frogs hopped forward three inches, opened its mouth, seized a little frog and swallowed it.

Hodell stood staring. Another big frog swallowed another little frog. Looking closely then, Hodell saw the legs of two or three little frogs sticking out of the mouths of two or three big frogs.

He called for help and he and the guide rescued the few little frogs that were left and put them in a separate compartment. The big frogs seemed to be very fat and sleepy.—New York Sun.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

SUCCESSFUL POLITICS NEEDS RELIGION.

By Leo Tolstol.

Men are beginning to understand that they need to learn that there is only one means of realizing a good human life—to profess and to practice the religious doctrine which is accessible to the majority of men. And it is only when they will profess and practice this religious doctrine that they will be able to attain the ideal which has been born in their consciousness and to which they aspire. All other attempts destroy power, for the good organization of the life of men without power can be only a useless expenditure of forces, not drawing nearer but distancing humanity from the goal at which they aim. This is what I wish to say to you, sincere men, who are not contented with the egoistic life and desire to consecrate all your powers in the service of your fellows. In order that men may live the social life without mutual oppression, institutions sustained by force are not the essentials, but a moral condition of men whereby, through interim conviction and not by constraint, they will act toward others as they desire that others act toward them. And there are such men. They live in religious communities, in America, in Russia, in Canada. These men live the common life without oppressing each other.

There is only one way of serving men, of improving their condition; it is to profess the doctrine whence proceeds the internal work of the perfecting of one's self, and the perfecting of the true Christian, who naturally always lives among men and not away from them, consists in the establishment of better relations, more and more cordial, between him and other men. If the men who sincerely desire to better the lot of their neighbors will understand the complete vanity of the means peculiar to politicians and revolutionists for establishing man's welfare; if they will understand that the only means of freeing men from their evils is that the men themselves cease to live the egoistic life and commence to live the humane Christian life, and do not recognize as possible and legal the profitings by violence at the expense of a neighbor, let them do to others as they would that others would do to them, and the unreasonable, cruel form of life in which we now live will be destroyed and a new form peculiar to the new conscience of men will be established.

THE MONEY DEVIL OUR GREATEST PERIL.

By Henry Watterson.

The idiosyncrasy of the century from which we have emerged was "liberty." The idiosyncrasy of the century we are beginning is "business." The greatest danger before us is not found in the Philippines nor in Cuba nor in Porto Rico; it is to be found in money. This danger is not the relation of money to organized capital nor to organized labor. It is its ever increasing effect upon the moral nature of people, upon the moral sense of the individual man and woman.

Each country has its crowns of glory and crowns of thorns. Find out a nation's sins, and you find therein its dangers. What is the matter with America? Is it the race problem of the South? I know so much about that that I can say it is not. I have an unshaken belief in the powers above that makes me think that it will furnish its own solution.

Is it the labor question? That, too, will settle itself. No. The real danger has its roots in human nature, is fostered by our peculiar conditions and lies in the effect of

LULLABY.

Oh, hush thee, my baby; the great world is sleeping,
And night soars above us with black, drooping wings;
Let no fear come nigh thee, for mother is by thee,
And sweetly and softly a lullaby sings.

Oh, close, drowsy eyelids, now; close them, my baby,
And let thy fair head on the pillow repose;
Then sleep will steal softly and lure thee to dreamland,
Oh, hush thee, my darling! thy tired eyes close!

The cool wind comes murmuring down through the valley,
Whispering low it rustles along,
Swaying the long grass all dripping with dewdrops,
And hushing the world with its low, sweet song.

Oh, hush thee, my baby! the shadows are deepening;
The night wind's cool breathing will soothe thee to rest,
May heaven defend thee and sweet sleep attend thee,
And God's holy angels watch over thy rest!

—St. Nicholas.

HOW IT CAME TO PASS.

It was with a hesitating step that she descended the stairs, crossed the wide hall and entered the drawing-room that evening. She had never in her whole life been so acutely conscious of her loveliness; she felt the rhythm of her own graceful movements to her finger tips; she was aware that she looked divinely radiant. The knowledge thrilled her for a second; usually she thought little of how she might appear to others, for there lived in her exquisite flesh an unconscious, wholesome, happy soul. She glanced in the mirror above the mantel as she passed; were those great eyes that smiled back at her with such a flame of exaltation in their glance really her own? She did not wonder that he had said there was life and light in them. The thought of him jarred upon her unwonted mood of self-intoxication, and her heart was stung with sharp pity as she remembered—for the moment she had somehow forgotten it—that he was awaiting her, and that he had only come to learn that he was to come no more.

She pushed aside the portiere, thinking that she would rather not have looked her loveliest for this moment. It seemed a little insolent, a little

heartless. A soberer aspect would better become her errand. It was too like wearing of gay garments at a burial.

He had not heard her step and did not turn. He was gazing before him fixedly. His profile was turned toward the door. There were noble lines in his profile. He was white to the lips, and the same sharp pity clutched her heart an instant as she thought: "He is afraid—that is why he is so pale."

It displeased her that he should be afraid. She liked men who were self-assured or were indifferent. She also liked athletic men—men who were tall and vigorous and led active lives. She liked blue eyes, and his were brown, and he was none of those other things which she fancied a man should be. She pitied him because he was not. It seemed, somehow, to make it sadder that she did not love him. If he were a great, vigorous, handsome creature it would be easier to send him away.

Just then he became conscious of her gaze and started up. She offered him her hand silently, and silently he took it. Possibly he retained it half a second longer than was needful.

"Well?" he said, with an indrawn breath. He could not pretend to make conversation on subjects alien to his thought to-night. He would not try. "I am afraid," she faltered, "that—" Somehow the words came with difficulty, and she could not go on.

"Don't mind it so much, dear," she heard his quiet voice, miles away from her it seemed, say gently. "I am afraid I know the rest."

She lifted her eyes to his, and he smiled back upon her. It was a patient, a pathetic smile. It seemed to say: "Yes, life has hurt me often. This is only one hurt the more. It is the worst of all, but I take it gladly from your hands." There was a touch of self-compassion in his look. On the whole it was an eloquent smile, and it touched her. Again that sharp, sweet pang of pity pierced her, but now it cut her to the soul and raised new tumult there. How wretched she had made him, that fine, sensitive, tender, loyal soul. She was hurting him now, this instant—she. Why, how dared she?

She stood silent in an agony of pity, self-convicted. She was silent so long he wondered.

"I see. It is not easy for you, either," she heard him say at last. "But you need not tell me the rest. I will go."

"Ah, the pain! Was it his pain or her own that stabbed her so, she wondered vaguely. Blindly she took a step toward him.

"But—I did not mean—" "Fiercely he turned upon her before

money upon the national moral sense. The brains of the country are all engaged in money making, and money making alone.

It is the money devil we must fear and the money spirit of which we must beware.

GIVE FULL SWAY TO LAWS OF TRADE.

By Senator George F. Hoar.



GEORGE F. HOAR.

I believe that Congress and the general public are coming to the opinion that to require freights either on sea or on land to be scaled in accordance with distance is impracticable and unscientific and that in general there should be no interference with the right of every carrier by land or water to make his own contracts without being subjected to any other authority save only that the owners of great public ways, whom the public has intrusted with corporate powers and the right of eminent domain, shall not be controlled by individuals so as to give themselves a separate, personal and independent advantage over the rest of the public or over the other stockholders in the same concern.

One manufacturer ought not to be allowed, by reason of his ownership of a railroad, to get an advantage by which he shall drive his manufacturing competitors out of business. When that is secure, there is not much left for the government to do in the way of interference with contracts.

Railroad freights may safely be left in general to the discretion and the interest of the railroad management. I think the experience of the past few years is bringing the country to the conclusion that in general such things are best left to the operation of the laws of trade.

DIVORCE EVIL FINDS NO SOLUTION.

By Marcel Prevost, French litterateur.

Just now the question of divorce or no divorce, of divorce for one or for more reasons, is agitating the minds of the most eminent thinkers, lawmakers and sociologists all over the world. From articles in the American press one gets the impression that the general opinion is that those who suffer most in unhappy marriages and who strongly favor liberal divorce laws are the women. And, still, when a French magazine sent a list of questions to prominent French women we saw the surprising result that most of them came out very strongly in favor of an indissoluble marriage.

Public opinion has always treated man very leniently. A man may get a divorce, he may figure as a co-respondent in a divorce suit, or his wife may get a divorce from him on statutory grounds, and we will always find plenty of excuses for him, we will smilingly call his escapades trifles that ought to be forgiven. And his reputation and standing in society will not suffer. But if a woman sins everything is changed. If she commits only one error and is found out, she is never forgiven, and her own sex will judge her much more harshly than men will. A divorced woman has no friends. She finds every door closed against her, and no matter how hard she tries she can never build up her lost reputation. She may be as pure and innocent as a child; she may go to live in a strange city. The very minute it is found out that she is a divorced woman she is doomed and dropped from the lists of good society.

This is the reason why woman, who formerly was always anxious to have liberal divorce laws passed, is now firmly arrayed against anything that will make a dissolution of marriage easier.

ENGLISH MILLIONAIRE IS AN ADMIRER OF AMERICAN METHODS.

Alfred Mosely, who came to New York in advance of a committee of British educators who will study American educational methods at his expense, is an Englishman who made an



ALFRED MOSELY.

immense fortune in the gold and diamond mines of South Africa, and who now conceives the idea of keeping England abreast of the times by teaching her experts American methods. Last year he brought over a commission of twenty-five British tradesmen and paid all their expenses during a visit to our industrial centers. He was born in Bristol forty-eight years ago, and is immensely popular.

Newfoundland Fishermen. Of the 100,000 men in Newfoundland more than half are fishermen, who catch 150,000,000 pounds of cod a year, consume one-fifth of it and sell the rest for \$4,450,000.

THE ENTERPRISE

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1903.

While the universities in this State foster sport for the physical improvement of the students generally, they are running mad practically on one sport, namely, intercollegiate football, although it is a notorious fact that only a very small percentage of the student body is physically fitted to play the game in intercollegiate matches and only 10 per cent actually participate in it in any way, while it is one of the most dangerous sports introduced on the athletic field and develops the brutal nature of the player on the gridiron just as professional pugilistic training does that of the fighter in the prize ring. The presidents and faculties of almost every university and college in the country and the head masters of most of the preparatory schools have condemned the sport on the ground that it is too brutal, too dangerous and too exacting for the average college student. They have tried in vain to reform the rough and dangerous features out of it. But although there is very little of the play in the game which the spectators can actually see, society has countenanced it and it is popular, as evidenced by the fact that the total receipts of the recent intercollegiate football game in this city amounted to \$25,173. The contest was described as one of the cleanest ever played on the gridiron in this State, yet a deliberate attempt to uproot one strong rival out of business was recorded among the events of the afternoon's work, and two members of the Stanford team have not yet recovered from the injuries received in the scrimmages on the field.—S. F. Chronicle.

As a matter of fact the gridiron is more dangerous and more deadly than the prize ring.

Intercollegiate football as played today is more brutal and demoralizing than prize fighting.

More men are maimed and killed in the former than in the latter.

Yet prize fighting is condemned as vile and vicious by the church and society, while college professors and the best people endorse and support football.

In a special issue devoted to "Modern Aids to Printing," the Scientific American presents to its readers a fund of information about an industry which plays an important part in the life of the people, but of which little is popularly known. The number describes in an interesting way the advances that have been made in the printing art within recent years and strikingly shows the economic significance of the press. Of the more important articles in this issue may be mentioned an instructive interview with Theodore L. De Vinne, the master printer of America; an account of the influence of mechanical typesetting as a labor-saver; a description of a modern newspaper press, which prints 150,000 copies per hour; an outline of book binding which tells how books are sewed, case-made and embossed. The number is dressed in an admirable color cover.

GLOBE SIGHTS.

Nothing looks much worse than withered flowers.

A man who can eat a good breakfast has a good stomach.

Some people can't get rid of a natural tendency to do fool things.

Criticism isn't much better than gossip, having the same family blood in its veins.

It seems to us that sick people here lately "give up" easier than they formerly did.

Of course, a cur dog cannot be blamed for his breeding; but he is a cur dog, just the same.

Look around and stop kicking. There is always somebody in sight worse off than you are.

We confess to a greater belief in the man who says damn than in the one who says "Oh, lah."

A man really ought to love his wife, for the reason that the law gives him a right to love no one else.

Are unhappy married people more numerous than formerly, or are they talking more about it?

A correspondent asks: "What can be done with poor relations?" Put up; that's the only thing we know.

Abuse the rich, but it is well to remember that you never made a dollar off a man who didn't have one.

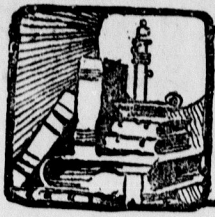
Few are so poor at figures that they can't figure out the wages coming to them faster than the bookkeeper.

Every man exaggerates the withering effects of his sarcasm as badly as a farmer does the effects of a hot wind.

We don't know what it means to "bow to the inevitable" unless it means to take off one's hat to one's wife.

Tears are becoming to no one over sixteen, and then cure should be taken to dam them up before the nose turns red.

There are a great many people who go through life like the cat which is no sooner in than it wants out, and no sooner out than it wants in.—Acheson Globe.



EDITORIALS



OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

Old Books for New Readers.

AS the love for old books—that is, for the works of the standard authors of the past—should not be confined to old readers, it is gratifying to note that publishers both here and in England are making a feature of the reprints of former favorites.

Without reflecting upon the authors of current literature, it can truthfully be said that time is the great winner of literary chaff. That which survives the generation in which it appears is usually worthy of being read by succeeding generations, and not infrequently better worth universal perusal than the bulk of the books from which the worthless and purely ephemeral have not yet been eliminated. Plutarch never grows old with students of biography; Cervantes and Shakespeare are as delightful after three hundred years as when their immortal works were first published, and every generation has furnished authors worthy of being read by all generations.

Each successful author is unique. Take past writers of American literature as examples. Irving, Cooper and Hawthorne have had no successors in their own special fields. Scott, Thackeray, Dickens, George Eliot and Charles Reade among the English novelists of the past century have not been excelled or even duplicated in the present. The children of those who derived pleasure and instruction from these writers while living will find equal profit and delight in their perusal now that they are dead. "King's Treasures" is what Ruskin has fitly named collections of books that have survived Time's winnowing process; and these books cannot be made too cheap, plentiful or accessible.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Wealth and National Stamina.

EXPENSIVE houses, rich furnishings, costly sports, extravagant entertainments, criminally expensive hotels and the like, everybody sees and knows about; and there are Americans who have a scale of living that would put the rich men of most other countries to shame. But the real question is not whether the amount of unnecessary or even vulgar expenditure be large, but whether such expenditure vitiate taste, induces to idleness, and encourages vice. The only fair answer is that there is as large a proportion of idle and vicious among the poor or the well-to-do as among the rich. Most American men have occupations, and most of them have engrossing occupations.

But there is probably a larger proportion of American women who suffer from idleness than there was a generation ago, and the chief social danger from great wealth is the danger to women. Yet there comes up from the humbler social levels into the ranks of well-to-do life so many robust and well balanced young women of every generation that those who are spoiled by fortune are, in comparison, inconsiderable.

Our democracy reinforces itself with a safe and vigorous womanhood, even more surely than with energetic manhood. If all the women in the United States between the ages of 18 and 40 could be appraised by the best standard of womanhood, they would show such an advance over their mothers as could perhaps not be shown by any preceding generation of men or women since civilization began. They owe much of it not to excessive wealth, but to the well-diffused prosperity that they have enjoyed. And excessive wealth and all its evils are, after all, only unfortunate incidents of this diffused prosperity.—The World's Work.

Parental Responsibility for Spoiled Children.

ONE of the saddest of sights is a spoiled child. Seeing such a child one almost revolts against the system that leaves the young in the care of their parents, however unfit those parents may be for their important responsibilities.

There are incompetent parents in all stations of society, but it would seem, from casual observation, that the poor are really wiser and firmer parents than the rich. Poor people perforce must discipline their children and keep them well in hand. The children of the poor must be taught to help themselves, to work about the house, to practice thrift. Fortunately the majority of poor parents in this country appreciate the value of education, and they send their young to the neighboring public or private school even though doing so cost them much pinching and labor. Between being disciplined at home and knocked

about a good deal by their playmates, the children of the poorer families grow up pretty well broken, having a proper self-respect, but not unbearably conceited or selfish or vain.

Rich parents are prone to indulge their children. What with nurses, governesses, fine clothes, ponies and every toy he cries for, the little son of the millionaire is very likely to grow up in the notion that the world was made for his special use and pleasure, and that the business of all other people is to stand about awaiting and obeying orders from him. There are, of course, plenty of wealthy families in which the children are not spoiled, but the conditions make the parental duty really more difficult and perilous in an environment of wealth than in poor surroundings.—San Francisco Bulletin.

To Fight Forest Fires.

FEW realize what an immense loss the United States suffers each year through the destruction of timber by fires. In Oregon and Washington last year \$20,000,000 of timber was destroyed by fire in two weeks. From Maine to Puget Sound every timber region in the United States suffers annually from forest fires, and the yearly loss averages between \$20,000,000 and \$50,000,000. The forest fires which swept over New England in the early part of this summer will make the loss this year large—perhaps bring it up to the maximum.

This loss of timber by forest fires is an actual loss—wealth goes up in smoke and is vanished forever. New trees grow to take the place of the old ones burned, but the value of those destroyed is blotted out from the nation's wealth. Taking the average annual loss in the last twenty years to be \$30,000,000, it means that the country has been the loser of \$600,000,000 in that time. Though this loss has been going on year after year ever since the settlement of the country—in fact, was going on before its settlement—no systematic attempt to prevent it has been made except in the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Minnesota.

The danger arising from the deforesting of the great watersheds by the axe of the woodman has received a considerable share of popular attention, and the checking of it is one of the tasks set before the Bureau of Forestry. Investigation and study have been actively at work in that direction, but the matter of preventing fires has been entirely neglected heretofore by the general government, which now proposes to take the matter up from the beginning and study it thoroughly. It is true that in the national forest reserves there has been for some time a patrol system, charged, among other duties, with reporting and fighting fires, but no general principles have been laid down and no valuable data gathered from which to work.—New York Press.

Vacation Advice.

MORE attention should be given to relaxation and rest, especially in the home circle. Nothing has ever been found better for exhausted nature than sleep. Vacationists should not overlook this important fact. The stay-at-homes, who enjoy short trips and return to their own comfortable beds at night, can congratulate themselves on securing needed rest. Wise tourists plan to get all the sleep they require. This class believe in the advice of the famous writer, Dr. J. G. Holland, who once said on this topic:

"Sleep is a thing that bells have no more business to interfere with than with prayers and sermons. God is recreating us. We are as unconscious as we were before we were born; and while He holds us there, feeding anew the springs of life and infusing fresh fire into our brains and preparing us for the work of another day, the pillow is as sacred as a sanctuary.

"If any fanatic has made you believe that it is good for you to be violently awakened from your sleep at an early hour, and to go out into the damp, raw air, morning after morning, with your fast unbroken and your body unfortified by the stimulus of food, forget him and his counsels and take the full measure of your rest. When you get your breakfast take your exercise if you have time, or wait until a later hour in the day. Just as much labor can be accomplished in ten hours as in fourteen, with more efficiency and less fatigue, when rest and bodily exercise are properly taken."—Boston Globe.

force discipline among the women waiters. And so a man had to undertake the job. It was also found that carrying the soiled dishes from dining room to kitchen was too heavy for women. Men were put in to do this. Finally the rest of the girls struck and their places were filled with men.

How is it that women won't "mind" women? Would a regiment of amazons have to be officered by men?—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A Common Weakness.

Dr. Joseph Le Conte was an authority, recognized by the world at large, on the science of vision. One day, says the New York Tribune, he was showing a class how to detect the blind spot in the human eye. He took two coins and held them, one in each hand, before him on the table.

"Look at both of these steadily," said he, "and gradually move them in opposite directions. Presently they will pass beyond the range of vision. That is due to the blind spot. Continue the movement, and the coins will again emerge to view."

Then the philosopher and naturalist had his little joke. "You can experiment for yourself at home," said he. "But if you are unsuccessful, try some other object instead of a coin. Some people have no blind spot for money."

The Hour of Triumph.

The angular lecturer on woman's suffrage took a drink of water, brought her fist down hard on the table and faced the audience.

"You probably know," she said in cold measured tones, "that Lou Dillon, a female horse, broke the world's trotting record."

Acting upon the hint, the audience arose en masse and the building rang with cheers.—Indianapolis Sun.

When we visit in the country, we like the hostess' disappearance to be followed immediately by the sound of chickens squawking in the back yard.

Not Attending to Business.

The shrewdness of one of the founders of a famous estate in Maine gave rise to many amusing stories, one of which has recently been retold.

One day the man, who was a large lumber operator, was superintending a crew which was breaking up a log jam in the river. Suddenly the spruce on which he was standing slipped. The lumberman dropped out of sight in the water, and the logs closed over him.

The nearest Frenchman saw the accident. Hopping briskly over the slippery logs, he helped the "boss" to land.

Nothing was said about the accident. After an hour or so the Frenchman began to get anxious, because the reward which he considered due him was not forthcoming. He approached the lumberman, and pulling clumsily at his cap, stammered:

"I see you fall in, m'sieur, and I run quick to pull you out 'fore you drown-ed."

"Probley," snapped the lumberman, "probley, if you'd been 'tending to business as you'd oughter, you wouldn't have seen me fall in!"—Youth's Companion.

Editor of the Mother's Page.

Nice Old Lady—Will you kindly tell me if the lady who writes "the mother's page" every week in your paper is in? I want to tell her how much I have enjoyed reading her articles on "The Evening Hour in the Nursery." Office Boy—That's him over there with the pink shirt smokin' a pipe—Yazoo Bazoo.

Between Friends.

He—Oh, I'm no fool.
She—Perhaps not. But what an excellent understudy you would make.



"It's funny! The feller said he was a great dorg for rabbits!"
"Guess he meant when dey was fried!"

An Unnecessary Note.



"That will be all right, Pedro, if you'll play it and leave the hiccough out."

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TOWN NEWS

Don't always look downcast.
Be cheerful and you will be happy.
Buy a lot here and you will be wise.
Get a home and guard against hard times.

Monday next is the last day for paying taxes.

Mrs. Murphy has decided to close the Baden Hotel.

Taxes will become delinquent next Monday, the 30th.

Archibald Dougan of San Francisco was in town Tuesday.

The goose raffle at Kneese's Tuesday night was well patronized.

Mr. and Mrs. John Montevaldo spent Sunday at Petaluma, Cal.

J. Debenedetti spent Thanksgiving with his folks at Halfmoon Bay.

P. Lind has installed an icebox in his meat market on Grand avenue.

All the factories on the water front suspended work on Thanksgiving Day.

E. O'Donnell has resigned his position as watchman for the Baden Brick Co.

Born—At San Bruno, November 23d, to the wife of S. Lombardi, a son.

C. E. Stahl was confined to his home the past week, the result of sickness.

Mr. P. L. Kauffmann has commenced building a residence on his Grand avenue lot.

Public school closed Wednesday until next Monday on account of Thanksgiving.

Mr. P. L. Kauffmann has sold out his stock of boots and shoes at his Baden shoe store.

The "Social" was the scene of an interesting turkey and goose raffle on Tuesday night.

J. L. Wood has completed the work of scingling the front of the Kluegel house on Miller avenue.

J. P. Newman took a few days off the fore part of the week on account of an attack of la grippe.

The pottery trouble was settled on Thursday morning and all hands resumed work Friday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Akins spent Thanksgiving at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Akins of this place.

Geo. L. Smith of Lodi and a former resident of this place, spent Sunday here as the guest of Mr. J. Schirck.

A supply of garden seeds has been received by the people of this town and precinct from Congressman Wynn.

The pottery employees walked out in a body on Wednesday and the prospect is that the pottery will be closed for some time.

The "Thanksgiving Turkey Shoot," of recent years held at the San Bruno House, was this year transferred to "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

In spite of the stormy weather a large delegation from here attended the Britt-Canole fight at Colma on Friday night of last week.

W. F. Bailey has papered and repainted the interior of the saloon in the Merriam Block, which is to be occupied by Oberte & Burns.

Will Wightman of Halfmoon Bay was the guest of J. Debenedetti last Saturday and Sunday. The boys took in "Ben Hur" Saturday night.

A letter received from Senator Perkins states that a large sack of garden seeds has been ordered sent to this Postoffice from Washington for distribution.

The Thanksgiving entertainment given by our public school was well attended by parents and the public, and the exercises reflected great credit upon teachers and pupils alike.

Mrs. G. Ripley returned home Sunday after an absence of some three months spent in visiting friends and relatives in Chicago. Mrs. Ripley's health was also greatly improved by the trip.

The local brass band has made arrangements to give a ball at the Pavilion on New Year's eve. The band boys deserve the support of our people and we have no doubt that the ball will be a great success.

For the benefit of our readers we wish to state that the morning train due here at 8:30 does not stop at any of the stations between here and the Third street depot, San Francisco. This train does not run on Sundays.

Amongst the different appointments announced by the S. P. Co. on the 20th inst. were: C. T. La Bree, night telegrapher, Salinas; W. F. Nichols, night telegrapher, Sudden; A. Keller, telegrapher, San Francisco freight office.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Post-office building.

The first steel castings were made at the Pacific Jupiter Steel Works Thursday morning (Thanksgiving Day). Superintendent W. A. Ruth expresses himself as greatly pleased with the results and says they could not be any more encouraging.

E. E. Lewis, who has been employed by the S. P. Co. at different points along the coast, is acting as relief agent at the local depot until a permanent agent is appointed. Mr. Lewis, with his family, moved into the Tyson cottage vacated by Mr. Keller.

Thursday the stork visited the home of Laurence Heiner in San Francisco and left a ten-pound baby girl. Mr. Heiner, who is a sampler in the Appraiser's Building, is receiving the congratulations of friends. Mrs. Heiner is doing nicely.—Times-Gazette.

Thursday Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Lovie celebrated the thirty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. In honor of the event a sumptuous dinner was served to several friends and in the evening Mr. and Mrs. Lovie accompanied

Thanksgiving Program of San Bruno School.

1. Song—Freedom Forever.	School
2. Recitation—The Orphan Turkey.	Leroy Mason, Frank Hoppe, Arthur Johnson
3. Recitation—November.	Leslie Clawson, Minnie Fesi, Anna Kavanaugh
4. Song—The Happy Lambkins.	Blanche Shepard
5. Recitation—Thanksgiving.	School
6. Recitation—The Landing of the Pilgrims.	Lizzie Devenchenti
7. Song—The Pilgrims.	Josie Russi
8. Recitation—Country Cooks.	School
9. Recitation—Thanksgiving Joy.	Minnie Foley, Emily Foreans, Kathrine Fourie
10. Song—Native Land.	Emma Vultech
11. Recitation—November Party.	School
12. Recitation—The Puritans Thanksgiving.	Marian Bailey
13. Song—The Owl.	Mae Derwin
14. Recitation—Thanksgiving Recipe.	School
15. Recitation—Thanksgiving.	Manuel Soares
16. Song and Whistling—The Seasons.	Fern Klesling, Gertrude Karbe, Alice McGrath
17. Recitation—The Nut Party.	Walter Money, Redmond McNamara
18. Piano Duet.	Maud Wallace, Adrienne Vandenhos
19. Recitation—Out for a Walk.	Hattie Moore, Frank Fischer
20. Song—The Postman.	Louise Palany
21. Recitation—Five Little Peppers.	Justine DuBois, John Martin
22. Recitation—A Cat's Thanksgiving Soliloquy.	Charlie Anderson, Louie Koch
23. Song—Corn Song.	Joe Cohen, Declina Hulle
24. Recitation—Corn.	Mabel Newman
25. Recitation—Thanksgiving Hymn for California.	School
26. Song—Song of Liberty.	Carl Clawson
27. Recitation—We Thank Thee.	School
28. Song—America.	Roy Kellogg, Everybody

used by acquaintances attended the drama "Ben Hur" in San Francisco. Times-Gazette.

Mr. A. Keller, agent of the S. P. Co. at this place, has been transferred to San Francisco. Mr. Keller and his good wife will be missed, and their departure regretted by their many friends here. Mr. Keller has been a most popular agent as well as citizen during his residence here.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

At the annual meeting of the Fidelity Mutual Aid Association on October 13, 1903, the following officers and directors were elected: J. L. M. Shetterley, President; C. W. Nevin, First Vice-President; E. J. Norris, Second Vice-President; A. L. Reed, Secretary; A. E. Nash, Treasurer; D. T. McNaughtan, Superintendent of Agents; Theo. Reichert, J. H. Wright.

The Postoffice at this place (South San Francisco) has been placed on the list of international money order offices and will be authorized and prepared to issue foreign money orders early in the new year. This will prove a great convenience to many patrons of the office who may have occasion to send money to any foreign country.

The Linden Hotel bar room was burglarized on Friday night, November 20th. The burglars effected an entrance by removing a pane of glass at the rear of the hotel. The slot machine was forced open and robbed and the small card slot machine was carried off and was found smashed to pieces near the railroad depot. The thieves left the place by way of the front door.

COUNTY GAME LAW.

The Dates on Which Game and Fish May Be Taken or Killed.

Following are the open game seasons as issued by the San Mateo County Fish and Game Protective Association:

Cottontail or Bush Rabbits. July 1 to Feb. 15.
Hunting with boats one hour before or after high tide prohibited.
Deer. August 1 to October 1.
Trout. April 1 to November 1.
Not more than 100 to be caught in one calendar day.
The killing of Tree or Pine Squirrels, the shooting of Song Birds or robbing their nests is prohibited.
The seasons fixed by the State law for all other game apply to San Mateo County.

Violations of the game laws will be punished by fine or imprisonment. A reward of \$25 will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of offenders.

STATE GAME LAW.

The open season for shooting Valley or Mountain Quail, Partridge, Grouse, Sage Hen, or any kind of Wild Duck, or any Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover, or Deer, as fixed by the State law, is as follows:

Valley Quail, Partridge, Sage Hen, Wild Duck, Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover. October 15 to February 15.
Mountain Quail and Grouse. Sept. 1 to Feb. 15.
Doves. July 1 to Feb. 15.
Tree Squirrels. July 1 to Nov. 1.
Male Deer. Aug. 1 to Oct. 1.
Pheasant and Meadow Lark, killing prohibited.
Steelhead (in the water) Feb. 1 to Nov. 1.
April 1 and September 10 to October 10.
Striped Bass. July 1 to Nov. 1.
Black Bass. July 1 to Nov. 1.
Salmon. Oct. 15 to Sept. 10.
Lobster or Crawfish. Aug. 15 to April 1.
Shrimp. Sept. 1 to May 1.
Crabs, 6 inches across back. Oct. 31 to Sept. 1.
Sturgeon and Female Crab. Prohibited.
Abalone. Less than 15 inches round yesterday.

RULE FOR PAYMENT OF WATER RATES.

It Will Be Enforced.

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company has directed the local collector to give notice of and rigidly enforce its rules for the payment of the water rates in this town. The November water rate must be paid on or before the last day of November. If not paid the water will in every instance be shut off on the 1st day of December and it will cost one dollar extra in every instance to have the water again turned on. This rule will apply to every month in the year; that is to say, the water rate MUST be paid within or before the end of the current month. No exceptions will be made and this rule will be rigidly enforced.

REWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of \$10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

TO LET OR LEASE IN COLMA.

A convenient four-room house, barn, stable, chicken-houses, etc., 1/2-acre lot, more land adjoining if desired.
ADOLPH E. VERLINDEN.
West of Colma Station, P. O.

CALIFORNIA COLONIST RATES.

A chance for everybody to see California without spending much money is once more offered by the transcontinental railroads. Colonist rates went into effect September 15th and will continue until November 30th, which means that one may travel from the following cities to California at the rate indicated:

From Chicago to California, \$33; from Bloomington to California, \$32; from Peoria to California, \$31; from St. Louis to California, \$30; from New Orleans to California, \$29; from Sioux City to California, \$28; from Council Bluffs to California, \$27; from Omaha to California, \$26; from St. Joseph to California, \$25; from Kansas City to California, \$24; from Leavenworth to California, \$23; from Houston to California, \$22. The cost of a ticket can be deposited at once with any railroad ticket agent in California, and the ticket will be furnished to the passenger in the East, while these low rates are in effect.—Sunset Magazine for October.

FOR SALE.

At a bargain, one inside building lot, 50x140 feet, on sewer street. One business lot and building suitable for boarding-house and paying a good rental.

Also other good real estate investments. Inquire for particulars, price and terms of E. E. Cunningham at P. O. building.

ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.
An equable and healthful climate.
The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

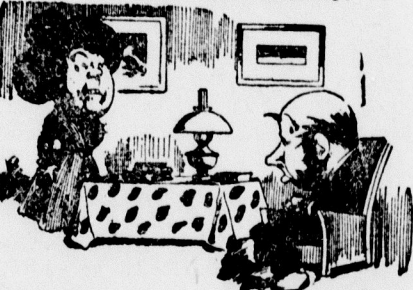
Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay at San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workmen may secure land at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Great Domestic Harmony.



"I read in the paper this morning about a man who bought a wife for \$5."

"Another case of a man with more money than brains."

Something to Talk Through.

Hilow—I wonder if breezes is going to make any political speeches this spring?

Cumso—I don't know. But why do you ask?

Hilow—I saw him buying a new hat yesterday.

Straight Goods.

Mrs. Jagsby—My husband told the truth for once when he came home at 2 o'clock the other morning and I asked him where he had been.

Mrs. Mixen—Indeed! What did he say?

Mrs. Jagsby—He said he didn't know.

Somewhat Different.

Hix—Just heard of your engagement, old man. Allow me to congratulate you.

Dix—Your information is a little stale. I'm married now.

Hix—Oh, I beg your pardon. You have my sympathy.

A Changeless Name.

"Was that an unmarried woman you met just now?"

"Yes. I knew her several years ago. How her face has changed."

"Has it? Well, when a woman's face changes as much as that she can never hope to change her name, too."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

No Free Puffs.

"Did you notice what a black eye the Mayor has?" asked the village editor's wife.

"I saw it," replied the molder of local opinions, "but I can't afford to notice it for less than the usual rate."

MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Desirable steers not plentiful, selling at strong prices.

Sheep—Are offered freely and being sold at steady prices.

Hogs—Hogs are in demand at the decline, with receipts increasing.

Provisions—Provisions are in fair demand.

LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are \$ lb (less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle) delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

Extra—No. 1 Fat Native Steers, 8@8 1/2c; 2d quality, 7 1/2c; No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 6@6 1/2c; No. 2 Cows and Heifers, 5 1/2c@6c; Thin Cows, 3@3 1/2c.

Hogs—Hard, grain fed, 130 to 250 lbs, 5 1/2c@5 3/4c; over 250 to 300 lbs, 5@5 1/4c; rough heavy hogs, 4 1/2c@5c; and not waded, 130 lbs, 5@5 1/4c, and not waded.

SHEEP—Desirable Wethers, dressing 50 lbs. and under, 3 1/2c@4c; Ewes, 3@3 1/2c. Spring Lambs, 4 1/2c@4 3/4c.

CATTLE—Under 250 lbs, alive, gross weight, 4 1/2c@4 3/4c; over 250 lbs, 4@4 1/4c.

FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses.

BEEF—First quality steers, 7 1/2c; second quality, 6 1/2c@7c; thin steers, 5 1/2c@6c; first quality cows and heifers, 6 1/2c; second quality, 6c; third quality, 4@4 1/2c.

VEAL—Large, 6 1/2c@7c; medium, 7 1/2c@8c; small, good, 8 1/2c@9c; common, 6c.

MUTTON—Wethers, heavy, 8c; light, 8 1/2c; Heavy Ewes, 6 1/2c@7c; Light Ewes, 7 1/2c@8c; Suckling Lambs No. 1, Heavy, 8 1/2c@9c; Light, 9 1/2c@10c.

DRESSED HOGS—Hard, 8@8 1/2c.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 13 1/2c@14 1/2c; picnic hams, 9c; Baked Hams, skin on, 21c; skin off, 22 1/2c.

BACON—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 20c; light S. C. bacon, 18 1/2c; med. bacon, clear, 12c; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 12 1/2c@13c; clear, light bacon, 14 1/2c; clear ex. light bacon, 15c.

BEEF—Extra Family, bbl, \$12.50; do, h-bbl, \$6.50; Family Beef, bbl, \$12.50; do, h-bbl, \$6.50; Extra Mess, bbl, \$11.50; do, h-bbl, \$6.00.

PORK—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 11 1/2c; do, light, 11 3/4c; do, Bellies, 12 1/2c; Clear, bbls, \$22.50; h-bbls, \$11.50; Soused Pigs Feet, h-bbls, \$5.25; 25-lb. kegs, \$2.10; kits, \$1.25.

LARD—Prices are \$ lb:

Compound 1/4 7 1/2c 7 1/2c 7 1/2c 8 3/4c

Cal. pure 9 9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2

In 3-lb tins the price on each is 1/4c higher than on 5-lb tins.

CANNER MEATS—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, \$2.25; 1s \$1.20; Roast Beef, 2s, \$2.25; 1s, \$1.20.

For a GOOD TIME When Going to
SAN FRANCISCO

CALL AND SEE
FRANK. A. MARTIN

Artelle Snug Saloon
770 HOWARD STREET
Near Fourth
San Francisco, Cal.

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THE UNION ICE CO.

Grand Avenue SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

The Real Thing.

A Genuine Wayside Inn.

Admirably situated in a beautiful grove on the old San Bruno Bay Road, the finest driveway out of San Francisco.

Where you will find the choicest refreshments, both solid and liquid, the San Francisco market affords.

Where comfort and good cheer are dispensed with a cordial hospitality.

Call, see it, and sample the good things, and you will come again.

W. R. MARKT, Proprietor.

San Mateo County

Building and Loan Association.

Assets, - - - \$175,000.00.

Loans made

Science AND INVENTION

The biophone, a new German phonograph, produces pictures as well as sounds. It shows, for instance, the singer giving a song.

The temperature limits of life are much more widely separated than we once supposed. Bacteria are now known to develop and multiply at 72 deg. C.; and Prof. A. Macfadyen of London has exposed such organisms to 190 deg. C. below zero for six months without harming them, while they even survived 250 deg. C. below zero.

An investigation of paving stones has been undertaken in Ireland by Prof. Joly. He finds that resistance to wear varies directly with the amounts of quartz and felspar contained, the completely crystalline igneous granites, etc., being as a rule the toughest. Rocks that are decidedly porphyritic, porous or glassy are to be avoided. A certain coarseness of grain is usually desirable, as fine-grained rocks, like a certain Welsh diorite, are liable to become slippery.

The electric discharge between two vessels of mercury in a partial vacuum is the most efficient form of artificial lighting yet discovered. In a recent test by W. C. Geer, the mercury terminals were about four-fifths of an inch apart, and an arc of two inches in length was produced by a direct current of 110 volts. Nearly 50 per cent of the energy supplied was converted into visible light. Turning to other lights, the Geissler tube showed an efficiency of 32 per cent; the ordinary arc lamp, 10; acetylene gas, 10; the incandescent electric lamp, 6, and the Argand gas burner, 1.6.

The entomologists employed to abate the mosquito nuisance along the north shore of Long Island report, among other things, that a single rain-barrel will breed more mosquitoes than a large pond. Even the salt meadows hardly equal, as mosquito-producers, four or five good barrels apiece. The reason is that the larger pools contain fish which prey upon the larvae. A soggy pasture, in the same sense, breeds from one to two rain-barrels. Wind is a great enemy to mosquitoes. Even a gentle fanning keeps them off. This recalls the legend that Empedocles freed the great city of Agrigento (Agrigento) in Sicily from malaria by opening the hills, so that the north wind swept freely over the town. We now know that mosquitoes are the chief distributors of malaria.

The Jesup expedition, sent out by the American Museum of Natural History to investigate the native tribes of Northwestern America and North-eastern Asia has completed its field-work and collected some twenty thousand specimens of household articles, dress, ornaments, tools and weapons such as have never before been exhibited. The explorations extended from the Columbia River around the North Pacific coast to the Amur River in Asia. Close similarities were found in the customs, dress, implements, folk-lore and other characteristics of the American and Siberian tribes, pointing, it is thought, to the common origin of these people at some remote past time. The most numerous of the Siberian races are the Yakuts, numbering about 270,000 individuals, and dwelling in and around the Lena River valley. Their territory includes about one-third of Siberia. Many of them have amassed wealth in the fur trade, and their silvermiths are noted for skill. Yakut belles frequently possess costumes of furs, ornamented with silver, worth \$1,000.

The Chance of a Prisoner.

I entered my office one morning to find a very worn and traveled stained wanderer awaiting me. He had been a crook ever since he had been old enough to gain his living, and having had no home influence except that which was evil, he followed the wrong path faithfully to his own ruin. He had never done honest work in his life. With no trade, no character, no references, no friends, and with a criminal past stamped on his face, when his money was gone after he had been discharged from prison—the outlook was most discouraging. Just at this point a policeman acted the part of fate and ran him in, not because he had committed any crime but to prevent him from doing so.

That night when the door of his cell clanged behind him a deep realization of his failure swept over him. "Prison, prison, it is always and forever to be prison?" he groaned, and throwing himself on his knees, for the first time in his life, he prayed. The next day in court, some one unknown to him said a good word on his behalf and he was discharged. He walked from Boston to New York and when I heard the story very simply told in his rough way he said: "Now, Little Mother, will you give me a chance? Is there any hope for me?" Very gladly did we bid him welcome.

When he left us it was hard work he undertook. When the first pay day came he called at my office, coming in straight from work in toil-stained clothing and his hands bearing the marks of toil which mean so much to us. As I rose to greet him he clasped my fingers in his two strong hands and with tears filling his eyes he said: "Little Mother, I just came to thank you. I can't tell you what the bank has done for me, but I want my comrades to know I am really grateful." And then he drew from his pocket a little roll of bills and pressing it in my

hands, he said: "That is the first honest money I ever earned. I want you to use it for the boys who are now where I was once."—Leslie's Monthly.

When the Horn Blows.

As you rattle with adversity and plug keeps your temper somewhat jangled out of tune to bear the load, An' you very often wonder if there'll ever come a day

When your labors will be over an' you'll have a chance to play, Keep a-jackin' up your courage, for the time will come at last When your trials an' your troubles'll be mem'ries o' the past; There's a better day a-comin' when you'll dump your earthly woes, An' you'll know that you have struck it when the last horn blows.

Or'n times you feel a swellin' in your gutlet when you meet With a millionaire a-ridin' in his carriage 'long the street, An' the javelin of envy gives your soul a stingin' cut When you see him on the road an' you a strugglin' in the rut, Such a feelin' o' resentment doesn't help the case a bit, Doesn't regulate the matter fur to give your teeth a grit; Though you haven't got the boodle nor his tailor-fitted clothes You will be as rich as he is when the last horn blows.

We are only here a-waitin', sort o' killin' time until We receive the invitation fur to climb the golden hill, An' we hadn't ort to grumble jes' because a favored few Have a knack o' grabbin' fortune that's denied to me an' you, Fix your eyes on the eternity we'll enter by and by, Life on earth ain't half a minute to the time we'll spend on high— Try to keep the tears o' trouble from a-tricklin' down your nose, For you'll holler halleluyer when the last horn blows.

—Denver Post.

MACEDONIAN PEASANTS.

Shocking Abuses to Which Even in Peace They Are Subject.

The peasants of Macedonia who are in revolt against the rule of the Turk are an interesting people. Their country is much diversified in population. In the south the Greeks predominate, in the north the Slavs. The middle section has a mixed and debatable congeries of nationalities and dialects. There are a few Wallachians here and there and a sprinkling of Mahometans everywhere. In times of peace 95 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture. They till the fields in a primitive fashion, having little use for modern improvements or farm machinery. Their stolid industry, their thrifty habits, the fine climate and the natural fertility of the country would make them a most prosperous and happy people were it not for the oppression put upon them.

Each Christian village suffers exaction from its Moslem neighbors, its Turkish landlord, the Albanian brigands, to say nothing of the official tax collectors. The people have no security in trade, and the privileged classes live upon their labor. In some places the peasants, besides sharing the products of their field equally with their landlords, are forced to work for them eighty days each year, including Sundays, without any pay in money or goods. They are forced to obey at the point of the knife, and there is no redress.

The cottages of the peasants are grouped together in little hamlets. There are few fences and the landmarks are uncertain. Many of the villages have a common lot for pasturing the flocks when it is impossible for the shepherds to lead them into the mountains, where for several months each year the grazing is good. Both men and women are strong-limbed and full of endurance. Few are idle or vicious. The women do their share of work in the fields, and have no end of home duties. They make the clothing of the family, usually from wool grown and sheared upon the farm, spun, woven, cut and made in the house.

The hospitality of the people appeals to the visitor. Oriental laws prevail, and no one who comes in peace is turned away. Even the poorest peasant will share his crust of bread and his wooden blankets with a stranger, and without asking.

The average peasant family possesses a pair of oxen, forty or fifty sheep, a cow, several pigs and chickens. A portion of the increase of the sheep flock must be turned over to the landlord in many cases. One day each week in the towns of the district is market day, and the peasants come from every direction, driving slow-going ox teams hitched to rough carts loaded with produce. The distances are great, and the market journey is usually begun the day before and ended the day after market day.

Like his brothers in Bulgaria, the Macedonian peasant buries his money in the fields. There are few banks, and these few the peasant does not trust. The house is not a safe hiding place, for it is liable to be searched at any time by passing bands of Turks, who do not hesitate to loot when there is anything to be taken. In Bulgaria, where reform has been in force for some years, the peasant is prosperous, and the total amount of coin buried in the fields is enormous. So fast do the peasants hide the money which comes to them that the output of the Bulgarian mint disappears almost as soon as coined.

Call for Sympathy.

First Bachelor—I wish I could write a decent letter of condolence, Second Bachelor—Some one you know dead? "No. Engaged."—Detroit Free Press

LOWERED THE FLAG AT SUMTER.

Soldier Who Hauled Down the Stars and Stripes Living at Omaha.

Major William H. Hammer, a retired army officer now residing in Omaha, is one of the few surviving veterans who



MAJ. W. H. HAMMER

heard the first shot fired in the great Civil War. Major Hammer was at Fort Sumter that fateful April day forty-two years ago when the Stars and Stripes were fired upon, and he not only helped to defend the strong-hold from assault, but it was he who lowered the colors

after the terms of evacuation had been agreed upon. Major Hammer, when but 18 years old, enlisted as a private in the regular army and was assigned to duty in Company H, First United States Artillery, then stationed at Fort Moultrie, one of the defenses of the harbor of Charleston. In 1860 he was holding the rank of quartermaster sergeant of the regiment.

When on the night of December 26, 1860, Fort Moultrie was evacuated and the garrison taken to Fort Sumter, Q. M. Sgt. Hammer was left behind in charge of the government quartermaster and commissary stores. The following morning he received a written order from the quartermaster at Fort Sumter to send over the most valuable of the stores and to come over himself with them on the first boat. But the plucky young subaltern saw fit to disregard the order in so far as it required him to abandon government property left in his charge. All that day he remained at Moultrie superintending and assisting in the loading of stores and army supplies, a part of which consisted of clothing, which was subsequently converted into cartridge bags, then in very limited supply at Fort Sumter. The work completed, Sergeant Hammer went over that night with the last boat load of stores to Fort Sumter, where he remained until the fall of that strong-hold.

In the interim from Dec. 27 until the attack upon Fort Sumter Sergeant Hammer was busy drilling a gun squad composed entirely of civilian employees of the quartermaster's department, and he had command of this squad during the bombardment of the fort by the Confederate shore batteries. The bombardment began on April 12 and lasted thirty-two hours, the garrison under Major Anderson replying with vigor. Late in the afternoon of the 13th Major Anderson agreed to capitulate. After the terms of the evacuation of the fort had been agreed upon, by which the brave and loyal garrison and their colors were to be accorded the honors the gallant defense deserved, the guns thundered their salute to the flag and then, by order of Major Anderson, Sergeant Hammer lowered the colors, whereupon the garrison retired and the news of the first tragic episode of the great American Civil War was flashed over the wires.

While April, 1861, witnessed the fall of Fort Sumter and the lowering of the stars and stripes, April, 1865, saw the fall of the Confederacy and the raising of the old flag once more over Sumter. Major Hammer, with other survivors of the old garrison, was present and witnessed the ceremony. General Robert Anderson, who as Major Anderson had commanded the garrison in 1861, was master of ceremonies and Henry Ward Beecher was the orator.

Hidden Crackers.

In the preface to Gail Hamilton's poems, published under the title, "Chips, Fragments and Vestiges," the sister of the dead author says that a few yellowed papers exist covered with her verses written in a childish hand. One such sheet has the heading, "Chips and Parings." Another is called "Mary A. Dodge's Scribbles." These were all written before she was 12 years old. But the earliest, written when she was 8, is the best.

When mother hides her crackers in Old coffee-pots all made of tin, We seldom ever find them out, Although all day we look about. Now though we all like crackers well, And bakers have enough to sell, Yet we all eat them up so fast That mother hides to make them last. This "uoen" was solemnly and silently handed to "mother" by the little author, after she had discovered where the crackers were hidden.

A Slur on Kilts.

Worthy Scots are reported as having no inclination for lamenting the death of Max O'Rell. The reason is contained in one remark of a Highland waiter, who had refused to serve the Frenchman at table.

"It's no' to be expected," said he, "that a self-respecting Scotsman could serve him with ceeveelity. Did he no' say we took to the kilt because our feet were too large to get through trousers?"

Common Sense Better Than Religion. "I hope you each have a good wife," said Bishop Fowler, of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the course of a recent address to some ministerial candidates. "If you have not, get one, and don't marry her because she is plous. Marry her because she has good common sense. If I had two women to choose from, one having common sense and the other only religion, I would take the woman with common sense."

THE ITALIAN SOLDIER.

He Is Tough and Strong and a Well-Trained Gymnast.

The standing army of Italy is a curious body, and many are the strange customs of the 330,000 conscripted men who wear the royal uniform for two cents a day. The soldiers come from all parts of the kingdom, and that there may grow a more united Italy an effort is made to mix the recruits from north, south and central Italy. This means that the regimental sports are widely diversified and include the sports of the nation.

Every regimental post has its gymnasium, its fencing hall and its open air athletic field. Even the company posts are not without means of indulging in athletics. Indeed, without these interests there would be great difficulty keeping the men contented. In the first place, they are not in the army from choice, but because of conscription. Then, two cents a day does not



JUMPING THROUGH THE HOOP.

provide for much pleasure outside of barracks. Consequently the Italian soldier looks to himself and his comrades for amusement.

Though usually undersized, Italian fighting men are tough and strong out of proportion to their size. Generally they are good gymnasts and especially adept at springboard work. In the open court in the center of the barracks or in a neighboring field one will find a series of springboards, horizontal bars and flying rings. More popular than the high jump which the American athletes know is the high somersault, turning over a string placed at various heights and alighting on one's feet. The soldiers are clever, too, at jumping head first through a hoop held out by a comrade. They shoot through the air from a springboard, and after passing through the hoop turn over and alight neatly upon their feet. Strange as it may seem, they perform these feats in full uniform, including the wide brimmed, high crowned, large plumed hat of the service.

Queer Trade in False Teeth.

London deserves the palm for growing some traffic. A thriving trade is driven in artificial teeth taken from the mouths of dead persons. Moreover, the transaction creates no more comment than the sale of the wardrobe and other effects of the dead. Advertisements are inserted in reputable newspapers addressed to the executors of estates and offering to buy clothing, artificial teeth, furniture or any other property left by the deceased. One of these advertisements in a London paper reads as follows:

TO EXECUTORS—WARDROBES, artificial teeth, cast-off clothing, uniforms, furniture, jewelry, guns and every description of household goods purchased for cash by LEWIS DAVIS & SON, 2 Cravenford street, Baker street, W. Ladies and gentlemen attended by addressing as above, or boxes and parcels sent P. O. order returned. Est. 1800. Terms cash.

Although artificial teeth are supposed to be made specially for each individual, there is a lively trade in second-hand sets even in America. In many cases the teeth are saved and cast on new plates, but sometimes persons who are not particular about the fit are willing to take the second-hand set as it stands. However, no American dealer in junk would have the hardihood to advertise openly for artificial teeth found among the effects of the dead.—New York Press.

Easy for Johnny.

Johnny had been told to write a short composition in which he should say something about all the days of the week. The little fellow thought a few minutes, and then triumphantly produced this: "Monday father and I killed a bear, and there was meat enough to last over Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday."

Sounded That Way.

We know that Richard Wagner was poet, philosopher and musician. A man of such varied genius must also have had humor. Jugend records one witticism of the great composer. "Your son conducts with his baton in his left hand," said a friend to Wagner. "Yes," he answered, sadly, "I can hear it."

Right in the Family.

"Yes, Bickerby has gone into the fire insurance business." "Can he make it pay?" "I guess so. His proposed father-in-law owns three blocks, four apartment houses and ninety-seven dwellings."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The millennium, like most good things, is in no hurry about butting in.

FAVORITE OF A KING.

Death of the Duke of Richmond Recalled a Story of Debasement.

In the death of the Duke of Richmond, which occurred in Scotland, recently, there passed away the head of a family which has cost the British taxpayers a good many dollars since the time of that indolent and profligate monarch, Charles II.

The Duke of Richmond was not remarkable for any great qualities. He was born in 1818 and succeeded his father in 1860. He held the government offices of President of the Board of Trade, London, Lord President of the Council and the secretaryship of Scotland. He also served in the army, entering it in 1839, and being aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington from 1842 to 1852. These summarize the chief events of his public life.

One further fact may be referred to as throwing a light upon the family name and "honor" of the house of which he was the head. In 1892 he accepted a cash payment of \$2,500,000 from the government in lieu of a pension of \$10,000 a year which Charles II. had settled upon the family. And thereby hangs a tale.

Charles II., as is known to every reader of history, was a weak, vain-glorious and profligate ruler. He had favorites by the score around his throne and being almost absolute in power he rewarded them out of the public purse without anybody's permission. One of these favorites was Louise de Keroualle, a French beauty, but conscienceless Charles fell a slave to her charms and made her the Duchess of Portsmouth. She practically ruled England through him. She drew an income of \$200,000 from Charles and carried on a lucrative trade in pardons. Most any one could obtain the King's pardon for a crime, if enough money was paid to the brazen duchess; and that vast sums of money were paid to her favor is evidenced by the fact that her income in the year 1681 amounted to \$550,000—a large amount for that time.

In 1672 the Duke of Richmond, who had married Frances Stewart, a former favorite of Charles, died and the Duchess of Portsmouth asked the King to transfer the title to her son Charles, then an infant. Charles obligingly did so and further granted a pension of \$100,000 a year to the holder of the title, making it hereditary in the family. Thus the house of Richmond up to 1892 cost the British taxpayers upward of \$20,000,000—surely a heavy penalty to have to pay for a woman's wiles and a foolish monarch's whim.

THE EAST INDIAN WAY.

A trade journal tells a story of an adventure which nearly cost one of its correspondents in India his life. The Indian merchant was a wealthy man who had got on well with the natives but two of his servants had had a quarrel over a girl whom they both wooed. The merchant interfered in the fight. The unsuccessful suitor, Laj, began to make trouble, and his rival, the husband, warned the merchant against him. Nothing happened for some months. Then the merchant went away on business. On his return he was told that Laj had been caught in his bedroom and locked up.

In the East this meant trouble. The merchant called his servants and had a thorough search made of the house. They examined every trunk, bureau and bedstead, every picture, statue and crevice in the wall and crack in the floor, expecting to find a hooded cobra or other poisonous reptile. They scrutinized every knob, handle and garment to see if it had been smeared with poison or with juices which attracted venomous creatures. Then they searched the wine cellar, the pantry and the storeroom. But they found nothing.

The merchant was tired, and, after eating, went to the cabinet where he kept his cigars. It was a large case of oak and plate glass, with an old-fashioned silver Indian lock.

As he was about to insert the key in the keyhole, Laj's successful rival, who had been active in the search, cried: "Look out, sahib, some one has been meddling with that lock!" They examined the keyhole and found traces of wax. When they opened the case the merchant found everything apparently untouched. Five boxes of cigars were unopened. He had opened the sixth before he went away and removed a few cigars. As he took this box up he noticed on it the marks of dirty fingers.

The cigars looked as if they had not been disturbed. He was about to take one when he noticed that something was wrong with the head. A second and a third were like the first. In each a small, almost imperceptible rose thorn had been inserted, and on it was a dab of brown slime, the same color as the cigar.

"Do not touch them, sahib," said the Indian. "They are poisoned."

The merchant sat down and wrote a note to the police. In half an hour an officer appeared with Laj under guard. The merchant stated the case to the officer, and, taking one of the cigars, handed it to Laj, with the command: "Take it and smoke it."

The man turned gray and refused. His guilt was proved.

The longest list of honorary degrees will not shorten the ears of a donkey.

Coughs

"My wife had a deep-seated cough for three years. I purchased two bottles of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, large size, and it cured her completely."

J. H. Burge, Macon, Col.

Probably you know of cough medicines that relieve little coughs, all coughs, except deep ones!

The medicine that has been curing the worst of deep coughs for sixty years is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., \$1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

The first lesson some drummers learn is the "Rogue's March."

Mem. for Good Health.

To-day drink some "Castlewood" Bourbon, or Rye Whiskey. Highest grade Kentucky goods. Cartan, McCarthy & Co., sole distributors, San Francisco.

A high moral tone may have at times an awful twang.

Take your meals regularly. Take your rest regularly. Take "Old Gilt Edge" regularly and you can see the world with approving eyes—and it will approve of you.

The almighty dollar is a good thing to have, but to trade a clear conscience for it is a bad bargain.

Miller's Milwaukee Beer—the best in market. Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco, agents.

That highest of arts, the proper rearing of children, is often entrusted to the most ignorant of people.

A pure, healthful stimulant is required after a hard day's work. In Old Kirk you have the purest. A. P. Hotelling & Co., 429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

QUEER STORIES

The stick insect of Borneo is the largest insect known. Specimens, thirteen inches in length, have been captured. The stick insect exactly resembles a piece of rough stick.

No comet is likely to injure the earth even if it does strike it, for Professor Babenet has lately calculated that the substance of which comets are made is several million times lighter than air.

A complete circle with a radius of five hundred miles can be drawn with St. Louis as a center; it will contain about thirty-five million inhabitants; the semicircle that can be drawn around New York with the same radius—it is a little more than a semicircle—contains about thirty-three million persons.

By a law recently enacted in Russia, any university or high-school student who creates or causes disorder shall be drafted into the army for a period of from one to three years. This is to curb the rashness and fondness for mischief of college students, who imagine they have the privilege to annoy all creation.

Bachelors are heavily taxed in one of the provinces of the Argentine Republic. Between the ages of 20 and 30 he must pay \$5 a month; after the age of 30, \$10; when he is between 35 and 50, \$20; between 50 and 75, \$30. When a widower has been three years wifeless, he must remarry or pay the tax. If he can prove that he has been thrice refused as a husband within one year, he is not taxable.

The best sailing vessel flying the American flag is the steel four-master Atlas, which arrived at Baltimore a few days ago after a run of 15,300 miles from Hong Kong in ninety-two days. The Atlas averaged 172 miles a day, and 7½ knots an hour. Her best day's run was 312 miles, at the rate of 12½ knots an hour. This breaks all authentic records, except that of the bark Amy Turner, which made the run from Hong Kong to the Virginia coast in eighty-seven days. The Atlas beat out of sight the British bark Kelat, which cleared for New York eleven days ahead of the Atlas. The English captain boasted the sailing qualities of his vessel, but at the time the Atlas reached Baltimore had not arrived in New York.

Been Doing Time.



"Git out! I won't help you ergin. I don't believe you've done a thing all winter."

"You wrong me, sir. I've just done ninety days."

Tracing It Back.

Brown—Old Noah was the originator of the mother-in-law joke.

Green—How do you make that out?

Brown—He neglected to take the old lady in out of the wet.

100 Doses For One Dollar

Economy in medicine must be measured by two things—cost and effect. It cannot be measured by either alone. It is greatest in that medicine that does the most for the money—that radically and permanently cures at the least expense. That medicine is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It purifies and enriches the blood, cures pimples, eczema and all eruptions, tired, languid feelings, loss of appetite and general debility.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it reliable and giving perfect satisfaction. It takes away that tired feeling, gives energy and puts the blood in good condition." Miss Effie Colonne, 1335 10th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

STOPS THE COUGH

Adams' Irish Moss Cough Balsam
Cures in a day. Prescribed by all doctors and sold by all druggists. Guaranteed. 25c, 50c.

A politician never knows what a fool he has made of himself until he runs for office.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Time is money when a fellow's watch is in soak.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease, Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

P. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

What sort of prices would matrimonial misfits bring at a bargain sale?

A Constipated Sinner.

"A constipated sinner is a stench in the nostrils of the body." Will you be guilty, when Cascarets will keep you clean inside? All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Memory is both the hope and despair of life.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Ilios. Robbins, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

The goose who will pick a quarrel with theander is sure to have her feathers plucked.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 361 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Still water runs deep and silent, but still whisky is apt to run shallow and make an awful fuss.

To Break in New Shoes.

Always shake in Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures corns, ingrowing nails and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

If you break faith with people a few times you'll find it difficult to mend.

RHEUMATISM

AN INDESCRIBABLE TORTURE

Because Rheumatism sometimes comes on suddenly it doesn't prove that it is a chance disease or one due to accidental causes. It takes time for it to develop, and is at work in the system long before any symptoms are felt. The blood is the first point of attack, and the poisonous acids that cause the aches and pains are then distributed through the circulation to different parts of the system, and settle in joints, muscles and nerves; and when the system is in this condition it needs only some exciting cause like exposure to night air, damp, chilly weather, or the cold, bleak winds of winter, to arouse the slumbering poisons and bring on Rheumatism. The severity of the attack depends upon the amount of acid in the blood and the quantity of acrid matter in the joints and muscles. Some people are almost helpless from the first, while others have occasional spells or are uncomfortable, restless, nervous and half sick all the time from the nagging aches and pains. Rheumatism is a disagreeable companion even in its mildest form. It grows worse as we grow older, and frequently stiffens the joints, draws the muscles out of shape and breaks down the nervous system. A disease that originates in the blood, as Rheumatism does, cannot be cured with external remedies like liniments and plasters; such things scatter the pains or drive them to some other part of the body, but do not touch the disease or improve the condition of the blood. The thin acid blood must be restored to its normal purity and strength, so that all poisonous substances may be carried out of the system, and no medicine accomplishes this in so short a time as S. S. S., which not only neutralizes the acids and counteracts the poisons, but builds up the general health at the same time.

Write for our special book on Rheumatism, and should you desire any special information or advice, our physicians will furnish it without charge.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

SSS

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THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

SSS

Slippers Made of Paper.

Some of the European hotels are introducing a novelty by furnishing each guest on his arrival with a pair of paper slippers, and the plan is expected to contribute largely toward the cleanliness of the hostilities. The slippers are cheap. They are made wholly of paper. The soles are of pasteboard and the rest is made of white or brown paper, stitched with heavy cotton to prevent tearing. There are various qualities. The most expensive is made of an extra good quality of white paper. The cheapest is made of common brown straw paper.

These paper slippers are so cheap that new ones can be furnished to each guest. An attempt is being made also to introduce them in hospitals and public institutions, as they would add much to cleanliness and form another preventive of contagion, since each pair could be thrown away or destroyed as soon as the wearer has done with them.

A real clever woman is one who can tell by looking at a hen how far she will go in salad at a reception.

Is the Boy Father of the Man?



A brakeman's job suits me 'cause I don't love to ride 'n ride 'n ride 'n ride 'n make the train go fast or slow 'n' yell the stations in the door.—Cincinnati Post.

The Successful Farmer.
Towne—Poor Riter gave up his editorial job this spring, you know, and started to run a farm.

Browne—Yes, and he's making a barrel of money.

Towne—Nonsense! Why, all his crops failed, and—

Browne—I know, but then he took to writing booklets and pamphlets descriptive of his farm, and he's got so many summer boarders he had to build another house for them.—Philadelphia Press.

About the Size of It.
"Say, pa," queried little Johnny Bumpnickle, "what's 'sudden riches'?"

"Sudden riches, my son," replied the old man, "is something that keeps a man busy dodging the people who formerly tried to dodge him."

Where She Swept It.
Mrs. Hiram Offen—Here, Bridget, see how dusty it is under the bed.

Bridget—Yes'm.

Mrs. Hiram Offen—Haven't I impressed upon you that you must sweep under the beds?

Bridget—Av course, ma'am, an' how could I dust get there if I hadn't swept it under?—Philadelphia Press.

Rough on the Fair Sex.
Jack—Do you believe in dreams?
Tom—I did until one of them jilted me. Now I believe only in nightmares.

The Shortest Way out of an attack of Rheumatism or Neuralgia



Is to use
St. Jacobs Oil
Which affords not only sure relief, but a prompt cure. It soothes, subdues, and ends the suffering.
Price, 25c. and 50c.

Sour Stomach

"After I was induced to try CASCARETS, I will never be without them in the house. My liver was in a very bad shape, and my head ached, and I had stomach trouble. Now, since taking Cascarets, I feel fine. My wife has also used them with beneficial results for sour stomach." Jos. Kiehl, 1921 Congress St., St. Louis, Mo.



CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER
Pleasant, Palatable, Patent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Grip. 10c, 25c, 50c.
Soleing Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York, 318
NO-TO-BAG Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE TOBACCO HABIT.

Dizzy?

Appetite poor? Bowels constipated? Tongue coated? Head aches? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills, all vegetable.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use
BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

ART OF BATTING THE BALL.
Bresnahan, the Giants' Best Hitter, Gives Points on the Game.

Confidence and good eye are the principal things a baseball player must possess if he wishes to become a good batter, together with the ability to judge from the location of the opposing fielders where they expect the man at the bat to hit the ball. The man who stands close to the plate while at the bat and bears in mind that every pitcher, no matter who he is or what his reputation may be, must put the ball over the rubber, can, with practice, become a good and, I may say, a dangerous hitter, even if he has not the natural ability of some of the great batters of the past and present, says Roger Bresnahan in the Illustrated Sporting News.

One very bad fault many young players have is the habit of pulling away from the plate, as it is called, when a ball looks as though it might possibly hit the batter. How many times have you seen a man step back from a curved ball which a second after "cut the plate" and was called a strike, much to his discomfort?

The remedy for this, I think, is a simple one, which can be mastered by any young man possessing the necessary confidence: It is simply to step forward and meet the ball before it crosses the plate. In this way the ball is always in front of the batter, and he is, so to speak, on top of it before it breaks.

Many pitchers have a puzzling drop ball which looks easy and fades away from the bat when you strike at it. On the other hand, many of the best boxmen are now using a rise ball pitched with a side arm motion. A batter has a much better chance to kill either of these balls by stepping into them to the limit of the batter's box as they approach the plate. The same thing applies to balls either on the inside or the outside of the plate.

It is much easier to hit the ball by running in on it. By meeting the ball early it can be sent in the direction of the left field. This old theory that if you wish to strike a ball toward the right field you must strike at it after it has crossed the plate is pretty well exploded. By stepping in and meeting the ball in front of you it is just as easy, if not easier, to drive it toward right field as it is to pull it into left field.

Turned the Other Way.
"You can't judge by appearances, paw," said Farmer Sorghum's eldest daughter. "Beneath the roughest exterior may nestle the heart of gold."

The old man looked thoughtful.

"That sounds nice," he said, "but it seems to me it's just the opposite with a gold brick."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Pleasure Once.
"That is a handsome couple," said the observer on the frozen lake.

"Yes, they are married," remarked the modern Sherlock.

"How do you know?"

"I notice he frowns every time he has to buckle her skates on."

NEW WORK OPEN TO YOUNG MEN.

Technical Schools Now Giving Courses in Poultry Farming.

For the brisk young fellow without special mechanical ingenuity, but who dislikes the idea of clerking or of selling goods, a pleasant and profitable new field is opening. It demands about four months of study and a capital of something like \$100 for board and tuition fees at a technical school. This is the profession of poultryman, and any young man who has any aptitude at all has no difficulty in getting a post. In fact, he is snapped up before he can hardly get through his course.

Scores of the great country seats just outside the large cities are anxious to establish poultry farms on a good-sized scale as part of their domain. Capital to build and stock is not lacking up to any amount. But the owners are hard-headed men of wealth, who realize that under favorable conditions their poultry can be made to pay them a good profit, at all events substantial interest on the investment. The men to manage, however, are difficult to get.

Middle-aged foreigners—Germans, Swedes, Norwegians—who are looking for offers of this sort abound, but these are just the men the owners do not want. Their eyes are open for keen, level-headed young American business men, who have executive ability combined with technical knowledge. Such a man can at the start command \$50 to \$70 a month and an interest in the profits.

The trouble to-day is that, as soon as these men are well started and have saved up a little money they leave and go out on their own account. Thus, excellent posts are always vacant on the private poultry farms. Three technical schools are now turning out poultrymen, Brarlcliffe Manor, at its new site at Poughkeepsie, being one of them, and a school in Rhode Island another.

—New York Times.

Mutual.
Rev. Mr. Goodby—I'd like to see you in my Sabbath class—
Mickey—Yes, I'd like to see myself!

Moonlight Skaters.
Fred—Oh, darling, I could glide on with you like this for ever and ever.
Ernie—It is too thin.
Fred—The ice?
Ernie—No, your story.

THE BEST POMMEL SLICKER IN THE WORLD
TOWER'S FISH BRAND
Like all our waterproof coats, suits and hats for all kinds of wet work, it is often imitated but never equalled. Made in black or yellow and fully guaranteed by A. J. TOWER CO., TOWERMANUFACTURING CO., BOSTON, MASS. IMPORTED BY THE SIGN OF THE FISH.

TO CURE A COUGH IN ONE DAY
Use Adams' Irish Moss Cough Balsam
Prescribed by the best physicians for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles. 25c, 50c. At all druggists.

WANTED!
A Live Agent in Each County in the State to represent
CONGRESS SPRINGS MINERAL WATER
Pacific Congress Springs Co., Santa Clara Co., Saratoga, Cal.

HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
24 Post St., S. F.
Send for Catalogue.
The old, reliable College of the Pacific Coast. The largest, the oldest, the best Students from all over the world. :
Christians, send for the Christian Educator and God's Defender. Yearly \$1, six months 50c. Sample copy 10c. W. D. Kerr, Great Bend, Kas., Editor.

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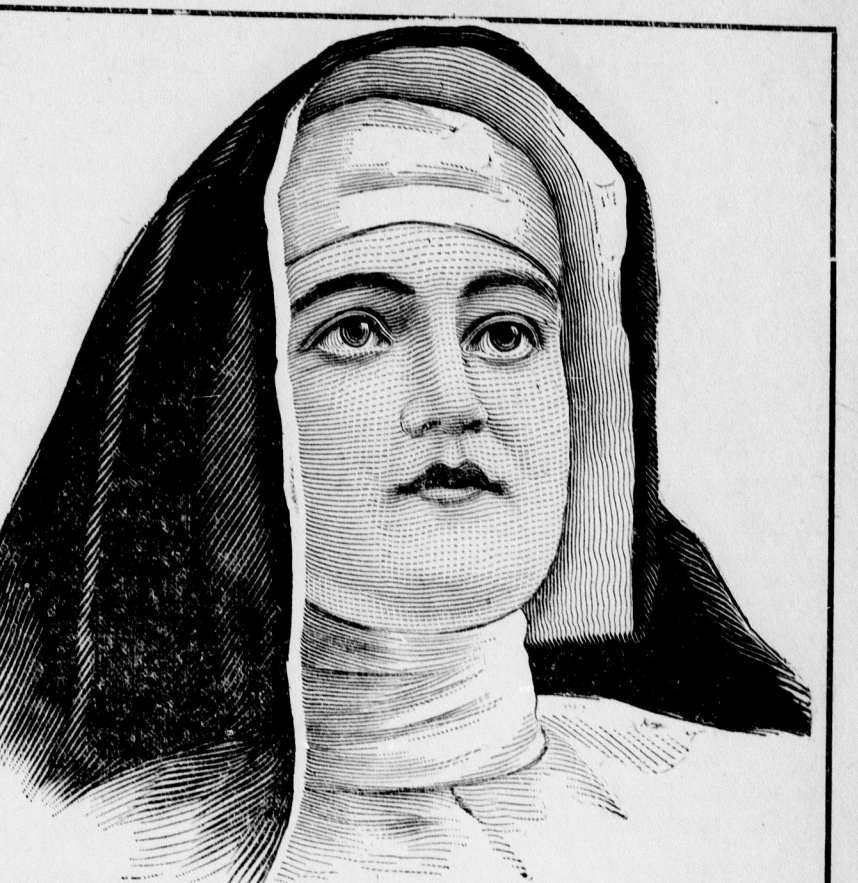
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SISTERS OF CHARITY

Use Pe-ru-na for Coughs, Colds, Grip and Catarrh—A Congressman's Letter.



In every country of the civilized world Sisters of Charity are known. Not only do they minister to the spiritual and intellectual needs of the charges committed to their care, but they also minister to their bodily needs.

With so many children to take care of and to protect from climate and disease, these wise and prudent Sisters have found Pe-ru-na a never failing safeguard.

Dr. Hartman receives many letters from Catholic Sisters from all over the United States. A recommendation recently received from a Catholic institution in Detroit, Mich., reads as follows:

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio :
Dear Sir:—The young girl who used the Pe-ru-na was suffering from laryngitis, and loss of voice. The result of the treatment was most satisfactory. She found great relief, and after further use of the medicine we hope to be able to say she is entirely cured.—Sisters of Charity.

The young girl was under the care of the Sisters of Charity and used Pe-ru-na for catarrh of the throat, with good results as the above letter testifies.

Send to The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio, for a free book written by Dr. Hartman.

The following letter is from Congressman Meekison, of Napoleon, Ohio:

Gentlemen:—I have used several bottles of Pe-ru-na and feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head, and feel encouraged to believe that its continued use will fully eradicate a disease of thirty years standing.—David Meekison.

Dr. Hartman, one of the best known physicians and surgeons in the United States, was the first man to formulate Pe-ru-na. It was through his genius and perseverance that it was introduced to the medical profession of this country.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Pe-ru-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

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